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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VOL. XXVII NO. 23 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Subhas' Sensational Victory

Election Of Congress President

Figures Speak For Themselves, Says Pattabhi

A. I. C. C. TO ANNOUNCE RESULT LATER

The surprising result of the Congress Presidential election shows that Mr. Subhas C. Bose gets 1570 votes, while Dr. Pattabhi polls only 1372 votes.

Subhas Bose is thus elected, though the A. I. C. C. office will declare the result officially in the course of a day or two.

WHEN A. I. C. C. WILL ANNOUNCE RESULT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The A. I. C. C. office is receiving the presidential election results from the various provinces. Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary, having gone to Lucknow in connection with the same, no authoritative announcement will be made till his return tomorrow.

It is understood that the announcement of the result may be delayed still later till the telegraphic communications are confirmed by letter.—United Press.

FRIENDS FELICITATE SUBHAS BOSE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The news of Mr. Subhas Boses' success was known to Bombay citizens before midnight. Congratulatory messages were conveyed to him by friends without delay by trunk telephone. A large number of them went to the residence of Mr. Nathalal Parekh, Mr. Subhas' Bombay host and had a phone talk with Congress President in the course of which he thanked all the delegates who had supported him.

PROVINCIAL VOTING

The following results have been received from the Provinces:—

	Sjt. Bose.	Dr. Pattabhi.
Bengal	404	79
Punjab	182	86
Gujerat	5	100
Tamil Nad	110	102
Orissa	44	99
Kerala	80	18
Berar	11	21
Burma	8	6
Andhra	28	181
U. P and Delhi	269	185
Bihar	70	197
Maharashtra	77	86
Karnatak	106	41
C. P. Marathi	12	17
Bombay	12	14
Assam	34	22
Ajmer	20	6
Sind	13	21
Mahakosal	67	68
N. W. F. P. (unofficial)	18	23
Total	1570	1372

BURMA

The Burma delegates met this morning at Rangoon and recorded their votes for the presidential election. Out of fifteen delegates eight voted for Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and six for Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

One vote was declared invalid.

ORISSA

Out of 143 delegates, who participated in the Congress presidential election, 99 voted for Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and 44 voted for Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

TAMIL NAD

In Tamil Nad 212 delegates participated.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose secured 110 votes and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya 102.

GUJERAT

From the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee 105 delegates participated in the Congress Presidential election to-day at Bardoli.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya secured 100 votes while Babu Subhas Chandra Bose polled five votes.

VIDHARBHA

(Berar)

Thirty-two out of the thirty-five delegates from the Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee participated in the Congress Presidential election.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya polled 21 votes while Babu Subhas Chandra Bose secured 11 votes.

PUNJAB

(This includes Lahore, four)

Out of 285 delegates from the Punjab 268 participated in the Congress Presidential elections held at Lahore to-day.

Babu Sabhas Chandra Bose secured 182 votes while Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya secured 86 votes.

BENGAL

Four hundred and eighty-nine delegates from Bengal participated in the Congress Presidential election to-day at Calcutta.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose (404) votes while Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya secured (79).

Six votes were rejected.

KERALA

From Kerala 98 delegates participated in the Presidential election to-day at Calicut.

Eighty delegates voted for Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, while 18 voted for Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya.—A. P.

ANDHRA U. P., AND DELHI

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Andhra polled 181 for Pattabhi and 28 for Bose.

U. P. and Delhi polled 269 for Bose and 185 for Pattabhi.

In Bihar 197 voted for Pattabhi while 70 voted for Bose.

N. W. F. P. VOTING

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29

Though no official announcement has been made in connection with the Congress Presidential election by Frontier delegates tonight the "Associated Press" understands that the final voting will be: Dr. Pattabhi 23 and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose 18.

Official announcement of voting will be made tomorrow.

Dr. Khan Sahib who had gone on a tour of Bannu and Kohat districts returned to Peshawar this evening.—A. P.

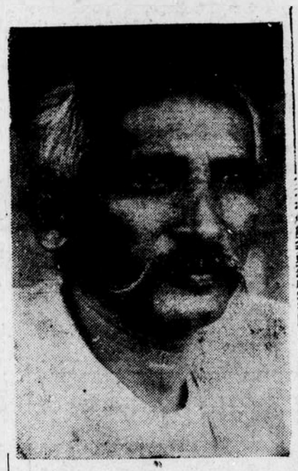
MAHAKOSHAL

One hundred and thirty-seven delegates to the Tripuri Congress session from Mahakoshal participated in the Congress Presidential election held at Jubbulpore today. Dr Pattabhi Seetaramayya secured 68 votes while Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose secured 67 votes. Two votes were declared invalid.

Maharashtra Voting

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 29.

Dr. Pattabhi polled 86 while Mr. Bose secured 77 votes.—A. P.



FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, SAYS PATTABHI

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In reply to a request from the Associated Press, Bombay, on the trunk telephone, for his comment on the result of the Congress Presidential election, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya who is now in Coconada said:—

"The figures speak for themselves. I have nothing to say on the subject for the present."—A.P.

FASCIST GOVERNMENT IS NOT ALL ITALY

SEE COL. GARIBALDI'S Article on page 6

States Issue Heading For All-India Crisis?

MAHATMA BLESSES RETURN OF FORFEITED LANDS

Congress Ministries Must Be Prepared To Resign If Required, Says Sardar

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

(By Trunk 'Phone)

BARDOLI, January 29.

There was great enthusiasm in the village of Varad to-day owing to the celebration of restoration of forfeited lands to their previous owners. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai who went there specially were given a rousing welcome.

ALL-INDIA ISSUE

The Sardar addressing the gathering said that a great fight loomed large on the Indian horizon—on the burning problem of the Indian States; and the whole of India would have to participate in it.

Be Prepared

THE RAJKOT ISSUE HAD BECOME AN ALL-INDIA ONE, AND THEY HAD ALL TO BE PREPARED TO MAKE SACRIFICES AT THE ALTAR OF RAJKOT WHEN CALLED UPON. THEY WERE WITNESSING NOW THE LAST STAGE OF THE TOTTERING AUTOCRACY AND THE FINAL BATTLE WAS NOW BEING FOUGHT, AND IN THAT STRUGGLE THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES WILL HAVE TO BE PREPARED TO TENDER RESIGNATIONS, IF NECESSARY. THE FIGHT BETWEEN IMPERIALISM AND CONGRESS WAS GOING TO BE AN EARNEST ONE THIS TIME.

TRUTH AND AHIMSA TELL

Mahatma Gandhi said the restoration of the forfeited lands was due to their persevering in Truth and Ahimsa.

FIGHT AHEAD

Continuing he said there were several Chhitabhais in India, and they should be prepared to lose the lands now secured by them in the freedom's struggle that is imminent. No independence could be secured without sacrifices.

MAHATMA TO BE IN GUJARAT

IT SEEMS SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN WORKERS OF GUJARAT ARE PERSUADING MAHATMAJI TO STAY IN GUJARAT. AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT AFTER THE TRIPURI SESSION IS OVER MAHATMAJI MAY DECIDE TO STAY IN GUJARAT.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT IN B. P. C. C.

Leftists Resent Chairman's Action

BHULABHAI ELECTED PRESIDENT: FIVE MEMBERS CO-OPTED

At a meeting of the delegates on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress, at the Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday, fourteen votes were polled in favour of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and twelve for Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the voting being by ballot. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Barricaded by an angry crowd of spectators the chairman of the stormy meeting did not leave the House for a considerable period after he had declared it dispersed and before the crowd in the Congress House had thinned.

Shouting and booing continued as the men gathered in the compound of the Congress House. Mr. S. S. Batlivala (Communist) addressing the gathering stated that the resolution passed by them protesting against the unjust ruling given by the President of the meeting would be acted upon at the next meeting of the B. P. C. C.

At the outset, Mr. Madan Shetty raised an objection that Mrs Sarojini Naidu, who was present at the meeting was not entitled to vote as the necessary membership form had not been filled in by her. The President ruled the objection out of order, after saying that he had ascertained that her name was on the rolls, which in his opinion was conclusive enough. When Mr. Batlivala got up to speak on the subject, the President stated that he had already given his ruling.

At this time shouts began to emanate from the surrounding crowds, when Mr. Desai pointed out that they were there on sufferance. Although he would not object to their cheering, he hoped that they would not go beyond that.

After the election of the President, Mr. Desai informed the House the names of the members uncontested, for the All-India Congress Committee.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

The House then proceeded with the co-option of five members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Desai stated that he had received the names of five persons who had been duly nominated. They were Mrs. Shantabai G. Vengsarkar and Messrs. Ratilal Thakkar, Sunderdas Morarji, P. R. Lele and Kashi Prasad Singh. Questioned as to who

(Continued on page 7 column 7.)

Give Representation To Muslim League On Palestine Conference

Jinnah's Cable To Chamberlain: Fear Of Grave Consequences If Conference Fails

BOMBAY Sunday.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

In view of the forthcoming Palestine Conference which is going to take place on or obout 7th February, 1939, in London. I have sent the following telegram to Mr. Chamberlain, the Premier Minister of Great Britain, the Secretary of State for India and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Minister for Colonies:—

REPRESENT MUSLIM LEAGUE

"The All-India Muslim League urges upon His Majesty's Government to give representation to the Muslim League on the Palestine Conference, and concede the Palestine National Arab demands. Muslim India awaiting most anxiously results. I cannot by means of a telegram express adequately and impress the intensity of feeling prevailing throughout India. Failure of the Conference will be most disastrous throughout the Muslim world, resulting in grave consequences. Trusting this earnest appeal will receive your serious consideration."

HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

Mr. Jinnah requests the various Provincial District and Primary Leagues to hold public meetings all over India on the 8th of February, and send similar telegrams to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. He says he has issued instructions accordingly.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mass Demonstration Of Indians In London

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A mass demonstration called by the India League in Trafalgar Square in support of Indian Independence was attended by a large section of the Indian community in London and some thousands of British Leftists . The speakers included Lt.-Commander Edward Young and representatives of Indian and Chinese nationalist workers, who stressed the urgency of presenting "united resistance to International Fascism and Imperialistic Aggression."

Messages of greetings were received from Mr. Harold Clay, Chairman of the London Labour Party, and numerous labour M.P.'s.

A resolution was passed urging "progressive forces in Britain to work for closer links between the people of Britain and India and the Colonies." The resolution demanded financial and medical aid to Spain, boycott of Japanese goods, refusal of supplies, particularly oil and credit to Japan.

Messages from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders were read.—Reuter.

Chikkabhai Patel Returns

BARDOLI, Jan. 29.

The occasion was also marked by the return of Chikkabhai Patel to his home after years of self-imposed exile in Baroda territory. Chikkabhai Patel, who had lost all his lands during disobedience days and migrated to the Baroda territory, taking a vow not to return to British territory until the confiscated lands were restored by Government to the original owners.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited him two days ago and persuaded him to return to his lands as the object of his vow had been achieved. Chikkabhai Patel made his entry into his village in procession

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, who was present announced that all the forfeited lands in the Surat District had now been returned to their original owners.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Bardoli for Shegaon on February 1.—A.P

26 Arrests In Azad Chowk

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Jan. 29.

Yesterday evening 26 persons were arrested from Azad Chowk.

RAJKOT THAKORE BLAMES SARDAR

New Members On Reforms Committee

RAJKOT, Jan. 29

Messrs. Jasvantsinghji Jhala, Janmashankar Pandya and Jayantilal Jobanputra from the official personnel of the Reforms Committee.

The Thakore Saheb has issued a statement justifying his action and the measures taken by him and alleging that Sardar Patel did not implement the terms of the settlement.

Of the persons arrested on the night of January 26, the "Dictators" were jailed and the rest released to-day.—A.P.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The Nationalists are reported to have embarked from trawlers at Portbou, the nearest Spanish town to the French Frontier, and in Republican Territory, according to a Perpignan message.—Reuter.

They were taken in a motor bus several miles away from here and released there at night.

They were beaten severely by a policeman.

One old volunteer of Bhavnagar was severely wounded. They all came here to-day morning.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA-CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Qualified and experienced Secretary required immediately. Cash security Rs. 2,000. Pay according to qualification. Gauhati Bank Ltd., Gauhati, Assam. (10448)

Wanted.—Representatives, Reporters, Editors and Managers for a proposed news agency. State journalistic experience and minimum pay. Apply on or before the 31st January 1939, to Mr. Syed Mohammad, Barrister-at-Law, Bank Road, Patna, (Bihar). (11328)

Wanted immediately fully qualified male House Surgeons. Apply Hon. Secretary, B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. (11324)

Wanted immediately experienced Bench Fitter. Apply personally K. S. Motor Works, Opp. Nanashanker's Temple, Grant Road, Bombay 7. (11323)

Wanted energetic young man of strong constitution, single or married as assistant on farm. One acquainted with horticulture preferred. Must be able to write and speak English. Apply Devnar Farm, Chembur. (11320)

Required for upcountry Mill under European Management Permanent Carding Master or Carding Spinning Master accustomed to Central Indian Mill labour and conditions. Apply Box 10413, "Bombay Chronicle", stating fully qualifications, previous experience, salary required and when available.

Wanted one experienced Mussalman sub-Editor to translate from Urdu into Marathi Journalistic experience necessary. Apply Box No. 11307, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Secretary for the Karwar Urban Co-Operative Bank, Ltd. Applications are invited for the post on pay Rs. 50—5/2—100 per month. Those only who have passed B.Com. or G.D.A. Examination and have knowledge and experience of Banking and who know Marathi and Kanarese and are prepared to furnish a security bond on stamped paper for the sum of Rs. 5,000 need apply, stating qualification, age, caste, place of birth, etc. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st February, 1939. Durga B. Nadkarni, Chairman, Board of Directors, The Karwar Urban Co-Operative Bank, Ltd. Karwar, 17-1-1939. (11303)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOOKING AGENTS WANTED

WANTED BOOKING AGENTS at Poona for Booking Passengers for Bombay and Kolhapur. Those having Telephone, Car and Office near the Station preferred.
For Particulars Apply:—
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.,
Brabourne Stadium, Bombay. (10449)

G. I. P. RLY—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of condemned wagon bodies available at Jhansi. Price per copy of tender form Rs 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 16th February 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (10429)

Public Notices

"EDUCATION."

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

An Indian Public School for Boys aged 5—19, open to all castes, creeds and communities.
From June 1939 a limited number of day boys will be admitted, in addition to Boarders.
Full details and prospectus can be obtained from
S. S. CAMERON, M.A. (Oxon.),
Principal.
10434

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Ayurvedic College, possessing high Ayurvedic qualifications with knowledge of the Western System of medicine and teaching or professional experience in Ayurveda. He should be able to lecture in English and Hindi. Salary upto Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualification. Higher salary admissible for special qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, teaching and professional experience and the starting salary required with a recent photograph and two references before the end of February 1939, to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor.
10428

ANOTHER FACILITY
FOR
CHEAP RAIL TRAVEL
Special Midweek
HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS

WEDNESDAY, the first of February, 1939, being a Public Holiday on account of Bakri-Id Special Holiday Return tickets will be issued at WEEK-END fares from TUESDAY, the 31st January to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1939, as follows:—

I & II CLASS

Between	And
Bombay V. T., Byculla, Dadar and Thana,	Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandalla, Lonavla, Kirkee, Bhamburda, Poona and Neral.
Neral	Kirkee and Poona.

III CLASS

Bombay V. T., Byculla and Dadar.	Nasik Road.

Full particulars from:
THE INFORMATION BUREAU, V. T., or
STATION MASTERS concerned
G. I. P. RAILWAY.
10422

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Golden Jubilee Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 5th February 1939, from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY. Book of Pictures Rs. 2/-. (10447)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF MARKAPUR.

Original Suit No. 85 of 1938.

THADUVAYI NARAYANA, partner of the Firm, doing business under the trade name "Maruthi Swadeshi Slate Factory" Buddocherla, Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) SHAIK MOHIDIN BHAI THAYABALI. (2) SHAIK ABBELI Partner of the Firm, doing business under the Trade name Shaik Mohidin Bhai Thayaball, AKOLA. ..... Defendants.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit on khatha for a sum of Rs. 350/- is filed against the defendants; The suit stands posted to 30th of January, 1939 for defendants' notices. Defendants failing to appear on that day, the suit will be decreed 'exparte.'
PARVATEESAM, SISTA, B.A., B.L.,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
Markapur, D.23-1-1939. (10446)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the Indo-International General Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "PFAFF" Building, 6, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1939 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited Balance Sheet for the first period ending the 31st December, 1938.
2. To elect the Directors in place of all the Directors retire and being eligible they offer for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
And to consider any other matter that may be brought with the consent of the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January, 1939, to 13th February 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
(Sd.) BASANT LAL B. SHUKLA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 27th January, 1939. (10450)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 109 of 1939

MULCHAND GALALCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant, residing at Shipi Chawl, Pydhonie, outside the Fort, on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of the estate of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein, deceased. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1.) JHAVERBAI, widow of Abdulhoosein Kikabhai, (2.) ABDULALLY MIYAJI, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort, Bombay, (3.) TAJBHAJ JIWAJI, of Bhavnagar, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, temporarily residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort, Bombay, the executrix and executors respectively of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein the 1st defendant also in her capacity as the heir of the said Tyebbhai Abdulhusein, (4.) RUKHANBAI, widow of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort Bombay, (5.) MOHSEIN TYEBBHAI ABDULHOOSEIN of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian 'ad litem' (6.) TAHIRALLY TYEBBHAI ABDULHOOSEIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian 'ad litem,' (7.) IBRAHIM TYEBBHAI ABDULHOOSEIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian 'ad litem.' (8.) KHATIZABAI, daughter of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian 'ad litem,' (9.) ASMABAI, daughter of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian 'ad litem,' (10.) LAKHMABAI, daughter of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Dabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian 'ad litem.' ..... Defendants.
To
The Creditors of Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order, made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 26th day of January, 1939, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above Suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiff against the abovenamed defendants on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of the deceased Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the Defendants 1 to 3 as executrix and executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein may be decreed and ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 7 annas per cent. per month from 12th November, 1938, till judgment.
(b) That the provisions of the said last Will and Testament of the said deceased Tyebbhai Abdulhoosein may be construed by this Hon'ble Court.
(c) That the rights of the parties entitled to the said estate may be ascertained and declared and the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(d) That the defendants 1 to 3 be ordered to discover the estate of the said deceased come to their hands and may be ordered to account for their dealings therewith.
(e) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary directions may be given, accounts taken, orders passed and enquiries made.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the estate left by the said deceased with all necessary powers under Order 40 rule 1 (d) of the Civil Procedure Code.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit the defendants 1 to 3, their servants and agents may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of the estate of the said deceased in any manner whatsoever.
(h) That the Plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be ordered to be paid by the Defendants 1 to 3 or that the same may be otherwise provided for, and
(i) That the Plaintiff may be awarded such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for the day of 8th day of March, 1939.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1939.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI

Dated this 28th day of January, 1939.
(Sd.) THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
10451.

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 88545 on the life of Irappa Fakirappa Pattanshetti, of Hebballi, policy monies will be paid unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.
Bombay, 30th January, 1939.
E. E. ALLUM,
Manager.
11327

RENUKA DEVI — 7th WEEK
India's Newest PRIZE-STAR
in BOMBAY TALKIES' GREATEST TRIUMPH:
BHABI
WITH
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA :——: MAYADEVI
NEW TIMINGS:
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

IT'S ROMANCE PLUS!
"SERVICE LTD."
alias "SEVA SAMAJ"
SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
IMPERIAL

STOP— DON'T GET A DIVORCE— GET A TICKET FOR IT AND SEE
MINERVA'S MASTER PICTURE
"DIVORCE"
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays, Matinee 2-30

ONE
SMART GIRL
is SHANTA HUBLIKAR in
PRABHAT'S
MAZA MULGA
AT THE 10TH WEEK CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TENTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Research In Rayon And Paper Pulp

(BY SARABHAI.)

II.

Since 1936 November an expert officer is reported to have been lent by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the Indian Industrial Research Bureau. "The I. I. R. B. has undertaken since then "at the request" of the I. C. C. C. the examination of the possibility of manufacturing Rayon and staple fibre in India, and the technical and economic aspects are being investigated, of course for all these three years. Also enquiries are being made in the U. S. A., Germany, Italy and England." (Report page 8, 1936-37). The next Report for 1937-38 on page 9, reiterates in the same phraseology that the examination has been continued, that two interim notes have been prepared, considered and discussed by the Committee. The Report further informs that co-ordination has been arranged between the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Directory of Industries Bombay, the F. R. I. Dehradun and the I. I. R. Bureau; and that recently the Government of Bombay has taken up this subject.

FUTILE HOPES

This loud speaking inspired hopes for Indian Rayons. But in the light of only a few months' later information, of course authentic, it proved to be mere vociferations. On 2nd September this year the "Times of India" damped all hope by publishing "Artificial Silk Industry conditions in India not suitable." Why? Because sulphites, hypochlorites and acetates have to be imported and linters are not commercially produced. The finders of these conclusions must well be aware that the parent cotton fabric industry and many more thrive and flourish even though they depend on imported essential chemicals and Dye Stuffs. As for linters, the ignorance may be blissful; yet the I. I. R. Bureau were told at their Layllapur Conference this December that linters can be had in any quantity and that they were at present begging for market.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

The visit of the Industries Conference to the Indian Central Cotton Committee will be prolific only if purposive enquiry is made and result published for the enlightenment of the interested industrialists as to the following:—

(1) What were results of the research of the expert on cotton waste, linters and the unwanted short staple cotton and their liquification preparatory for pulp?
(2) Whether there was equipment for further experiments?
(3) Whether allocation of funds for the purpose has been utilised?
(4) Whether any and what progress has been made during examination under the auspices of Industrial Research Bureau.
(5) In which laboratory is the technical aspect being experimented for;
(6) When the Indian Central Cotton Committee requested the Indian Industrial Research Bureau, for the examination of the possibility of producing Rayons and lent the services of their officer: whether they ascertained that the Indian Industrial Research Bureau had any laboratory or even a test tube or a flask and a beaker of its own to investigate for so highly synthetised chemical products as the Rayons are. If without laboratory no systematic research was possible, why were the services of the expert lent?
(7) Has the Indian Central Cotton Committee known from the Indian Industrial Research Bureau the response of the U. S. A., Germany, Italy and England to enquiries made in 1936? Would the competititors ever respond? In all experience England will be most irresponsive.

NOTHING DOING.

Even if Allipore Test House of the Indian Stores Department of which Indian Industrial Research Bureau is an offshoot carries on research work for and at the behest of the I. I. R. B., nothing is mentioned about experiments for Rayons in the Reports for 1936-37 page 34 and 1937-38 page 33. There it is mentioned that Research Branch commenced its activities in 1936-37. But both the Reports are silent over experiments on Rayons. If Allipore Test House achieved any success, it should have claimed and notified its achievements. But it has not done it so far; and, in fact, the Test House has not made any experiment for Rayons till 1938 ending. That Research without Laboratory is not only barren but the empty boosting of investigation and examination by the I. I. R. B. has sterilised previous efforts. To substantiate this statement, para 3, on page 56, part I of the Forest Research In India (Dehradun) may be cited. It is stated therein that experiments on the purification of bamboo pulp for the Rayon and staple fibre industries were "discontinued" pending the investigations by the Research Bureau on the possibilities of starting such industries in the country. The positive harm is here. If not the finished Rayons, the pulp for them should certainly have secured additional revenue for the forest produce which, as yet, has not been sufficiently tapped. And it would have been no mean accretion to the diminishing revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Conference here may note that the experiments for that quality of pulp have been made, and samples of which were submitted by Professor Rait "long before 1930" to the well-known British Rayon manufacturers, Courlands, for opinion. They had suggested for more of Alpha Cellulose in the product and had said that "We are most anxious to make the fullest possible tests (of samples of Indian Bamboo pulps) and we still look towards India as a possible future source of supply for raw material."

Should the ineffectual investigations of I. I. R. B. be allowed any more to inhibit and discourage the efforts so promisingly carried on by the Forest Institute for over a decade? In a press note published by the Imperial Council of Agriculture grievance was made for Rayons displacing cotton. In 1937-38 over 31-1/2 million lbs. of Rayon yarn was imported which at 8 yards per lb. would weave 259 million square yards of cloth. Adding 39 million sq. yards of Rayon cloth brought into India with the penetration of Fibro, Rayons all told would take the place of about 350 million yards of cotton cloth.

The Provincial Minister of Industry knew that 60 per cent of these imported articles were used up by Bombay.

MINISTERS DUTY

Rayons and Fibro have secured an abiding place in textiles. They have caught the fancy of the middle and poor classes. With a lowering purchasing power but a growing sense of civilisation, they were anxious and ready to buy the new dress cloth of Rayons. Our Ministers and the Central Councillors should recognise this fact and should encourage and protect Indian production, thereby also finding alternative use for our uncared for varieties of short staple cotton of higher yields and quicker maturity; As also of linters at present entirely wasted.

FOREST UTILISATION

The Forest Institute at Dehradun started experiments in paper pulp so early as 1909 and yet has not been able to make appreciable progress though suitable raw material in Bamboos and grasses abound in India.

Experiments at Dun plod on so tardily that India is not self-sufficient even with the Paper of the protected variety even though experimenting for it for over 30 years (1909-1938). And Britain's D. S. I. R. has been working only since 1917. It must be known that India lacks technical skill. Government ought, therefore, to select and supply experts.

State's direct responsibility for harnessing expert knowledge to Industry has been professed too frequently. The State represents the consumers of farm produce as much as of industrial producers who shall and do gain in cheapness and better quality by improvements in productive technique and the State shall be legitimately richer from the prosperity and fuller life of the people and their potential resources beneficially utilised for their welfare.

Now is the time more propitious than ever before: Many a Central European homeless scientist and technician rendered stateless by racial hatred has been seeking refuge elsewhere. Britain had the prescience to harbour them. In her distressed area of Durham alone some of the expatriated have started industries in which within a short period more than 25,000 British workers have received employment. This question should be seriously considered by the organisers of the Industries Conference.

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BRITISH INDIA TRADE RETURNS

Decrease In Value Of Imports And Exports

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The trade returns of British India for the month of December, 1938, as compared with the preceding month showed decreases in the values of imports and exports, while there was an increase in the value of re-exports. The value of imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 12,61 lakhs and showed a decrease of Rs. 77 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell by Rs. 65 lakhs from Rs. 14.87 lakhs in November, 1938, to Rs. 14.22 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports were valued at Rs. 55 lakhs as against Rs. 47 lakhs in the preceding month.

In December, 1938, and in the three months October to December, 1938, gold amounting to Rs. 1.27 lakhs and Rs. 3.40 lakhs, respectively, was acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account instead of being exported. Since such purchasers affect the balance of accounts, their values have been taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds shown in the following paragraph.

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure (private) the total visible balance of trade in December, 1938, was Rs. 2,23 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 2,72 lakhs in November, 1938, and Rs. 1,41 lakhs in December, 1937. During the nine months ended December, 1938, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in December, 1938, was minus Rs. 26 lakhs in the nine months ended December, 1938, minus Rs. 4,63 lakhs.

As compared with December, 1937, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in December, 1938, fell by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 1,65 lakhs. Imports of rice, not in the husk, showed a decrease from 66,000 tons to 52,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs in value. Imports of wheat and tobacco unmanufactured, on the other hand, rose by Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively.

DECREASES EVERYWHERE.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by Rs. 1,37 lakhs to Rs. 2,39 lakhs in December, 1938, as compared with December, 1937. Imports of raw cotton fell from 13,700 tons to 3,800 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,14 lakhs to 1.37 lakhs in value. Raw silk recorded a decrease from 334,000 lbs. to 91,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Imports of petroleum, dangerous flashing below 75 deg. F. declined from 10.6 million gallons to 6.9 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 53 lakhs of Rs. 30 lakhs in value and those of kerosene oil from 20.4 million gallons to 14.4 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs in value.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured decreased by Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 8,35 lakhs in December, 1938, as compared with December, 1937. There was a decrease in the imports of cotton coloured piecegoods from 19.7 million yards to 19.4 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs in value, while those of grey goods increased from 12.4 million yards to 20.0 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs 23 lakhs in value. Imports of white goods showed only a small variation and amounted to 17.2 million yards valued at Rs. 29 lakhs. Imports of cotton, twist and yarn, increased from 1.3 million lbs. to 4.1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods declined from 8.2 million yards valued at Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 2.4 million yds. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 1,208 and 569 valued at Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs as compared with 1,570 and 447 valued at Rs. 31 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively.

There were also decreases under cotton machinery (—Rs. 13 lakhs) and copper wrought and paper (— Rs. 7 lakhs, each). Sheets and plates (iron or steel) on the other hand, increased by Rs. 9 lakhs and electrical machinery by 8 lakhs.

Compared with December, 1937, the exports of food, drink and tobacco in December, 1938, decreased by Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 3,29 lakhs. Exports of wheat declined considerably from 35,000 tons to 1,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh in value. Exports of rice, not in the husk, on the other hand, improved from 15,000 tons valued at Rs. 17 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs. Shipments of tea advanced from 31.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.28 lakhs to 38.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,40 lakhs.

INCREASE IN RAW COTTON SHIPMENTS

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by Rs. 1.37 lakhs to Rs. 6,72 lakhs in December, 1938, as compared with December, 1937. There was a noticeable improvement in the shipments of raw cotton from 20,000 tons to 47,200 tons, the value increasing from Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 2,34 lakhs. Japan, as usual, the largest customer, took 51 per cent in December, 1938, as against 10 per cent in December 1937. The shares of the United Kingdom, China, Germany and France were 9,11,8 and 5 per cent respectively in the month under report. Shipments of seeds showed an improvement of 15,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 5 lakhs in value. Groundnuts recorded an increase from 51,000 tons to 61,000 tons Linseed increased from 9,000 tons to 18,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw wool rose from 1,3 million lbs. to 6.5 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement of 14,000 tons and Rs. 9 lakhs in the shipments of oilcakes which amounted to 39,000 tons valued at Rs 26 lakhs in the month under report. Exports of raw hides and skins increased from 2,900 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and from 30 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute, on the other hand, declined from 89,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,76 lakhs to 70,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,33 lakhs. Exports of manganese ore fell from 109,000 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs to 37,000 tons valued at Rs 8 lakhs.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 3,74 lakhs in December 1938 as compared with December, 1937. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, declined by Rs. 6 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. Shipments of cotton yarn decreased from 3.0 million lbs. to 2.1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in value. Despatches of cotton piecegoods improved in quantity from 13.3 million yards to 14.6 million yards without any corresponding increase in values which amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported, fell from 52.2 million to 49.2 million the corresponding decline in value being from Rs. 1.14 lakhs to Rs. 1,06 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported also declined from 1.21 million valued at Rs. 1.14 lakhs to 107 million valued at Rs. 99 lakhs.

Shipments of tanned hides and skins declined from 1,200 tons to 1,100 tons in quantity and from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs in value. There was a fall of 14,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 8 lakhs in value in the exports of pig iron, which amounted to 49,000 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs in December, 1938.

As compared with December, 1937, the share of the United Kingdom increased from 29 per cent to 32 per cent in December, 1938, in imports and from 32 per cent to 34 per cent in exports. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 9, 12 and 8 per cent, respectively under imports and 3,11 and 8 per cent respectively under exports.

The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of December, 1938, amounted to 805,000 and 879,000 respectively as compared with 806,000 and 761,000 in November, 1938, and 723,000 and 848,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the nine months ending December, 1938, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 6,773,000 and 7,169,000 as compared with 6,685,000 and 7,151,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.—A. P.

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Delhi Radio orchestra. Ujala. 8-10 Benazirbai. 8-30 Kalam-i-riaz. 9-10 Ghaffar Haidar. 9-30 A sarangi recital: Basant. 9-35 Dulari. 9-50 A Surbahar recital

12-0 noon Records

1-0 p.m. B.B.C. programme. 2-0 Educational broadcast. 6-10 Q. S. Zahoor. 6-30 Sitar solo: Bhimpalasi. 6-40 Dulari. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Q. S. Zahoor. 8-15 Income-tax. 8-30 Mallikarjun Mansur (Relayed from Bombay). 9-0 Benazirbai. 10-0 Room with a view by Mrs. Kripa Sen. 10-15 Anil Kumar. 10-30 For Listeners in Egypt and S. Africa. 10-45 Letters of listeners abroad.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Benazirbai. 6-30 Listeners selection drama Puran Bhagat in 8 parts. 6-55 Anil Kumar. 7-0 Ghaffar Haidar. 7-20 Benazirbai. 7-40 Clarionet interlude. 7-45 Q. S. Zahoor: Dulari. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 V U D Light orchestra. 10-0 As in Delhi I. 10-15 V U D Light orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-0 noon. Mallikarjun Mansur.

12-30 p.m. String Quartet 12-40 Shajahan. 12-55 Market rates 1-5 Music. 3-30 Splendour that was Vijayanagar, by Dr. B. A. Saletore. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Novel—Phadke and Khandekar. (Marathi) by G. T. Madkholkar. 4-15 An aside. For teachers. 6-0 Shajahan. 6-15 Clarionet and flute. Folk song. 6-20 N. G. Vyas of Poona. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Shajahan. 8-0 Bombay statues (Gujarati) by S. U. Shukla. 8-15 Mallikarjun Mansur 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ghulam Mustafa. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Greater Bombay. By R. P. Masani. 10-5 Ken Mac's band. 10-30 Winifred May: Vocal Recital. 10-40 Sympahony concert. 11-0 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 For children (Gujarati). 7-0 N. G. Vyas of Poona. 7-15 'Celluloid rhythm'. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Bombay Orchestra. 10-15 Shamsud-Din. 10-25 Barwa on the Been. AIR instrumentalist. 10-30 Mallikarjun Mansur. 11-0 Epilogue

Calcutta—I Programme

370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Records. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-45 Cotton mills. 2-5 Feature programme. 2-20 Humour of month. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 In serious mood. 6-25 Bhismadev Chatterjee. Kheyal and Thumri. 7-0 Md. Dabir Khan. 7-40 Lalit Mohon Mukherjee. 8-5 Physical Culture in Ancient Bengal (Bengali) by Guru Saday Dutt, 9-10 Sonata in F for 9-30 Charged by a Sambhur, by A. J. Zorab. 9-45 John Phillips and his Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 noon to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Drama. 4-0 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Stories from great epics. 4-20 Action songs. In Tamil by C. Meilkandan. 5-0 Carnatic. Orchestra: Isamanohari. 5-15 Shrimati Kannamma. Vocal. 6-0 T. S. Rajagopala Tatachari: Vocal. 6-30 Syama Sastri: 1763-1837. (Tamil) by Syama Sastri. 6-45 Shrimati R. Manila. Vocal. 7-45 The Cinema studio. (Tamil). By V. Sitaraman. 7-30 Shrimati Manila: Vocal More songs of Syama Sastri. 8-0 T. K. Nagasubramaniam. Vocal. 8-30 Kumari N. Chokkamma Veena and Vocal. 9-15 World affairs. By G. Parthasarathy. 9-30 Records. 10-0 Scenes from Alice Thro' looking-glass. 10-15 Records. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 As in Madras I. 6-0 Hari Vithala. Hymn in Telugu. 6-20 Bhajan by an AIR Artist. 6-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Kumari N. Chokkamma Veena and Vocal. 10-20 Ananda Bhairavi.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

5 p.m. An hour with villagers. 6 p.m. announcements in Hindustani. 6-10 p.m. Qadir Bakhsh. Naat. 6-20 p.m. Zohra Jabeen. 6-40 p.m. Khyber Orchestra: Puria. 6-50 p.m. Maya Dass Gandhi. 7-10 p.m. Zohra Jabeen. 7-30 p.m. Maya Dass Gandhi. 7-45 p.m. Do Parosi. 8 p.m. Bazm-i-Mushaira. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Maya Dass Gandhi. 10-5 p.m Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1086 kc/s.)

6-10 p.m Shabd. 6-30 p.m. For countryside. 7-15 p.m. Ferozabai of Lahore. 7-30 p.m. Savitri Malik (amateur). 7-45 Lahore Still Remembers Them. 8 p.m. Budh Singh Tan. 8-20 p.m. Violin by Sardar Husain. 8-30 p.m. Ferozabai of Lahore. 8-45 p.m. Hamid and his neighbours. 9-5 p.m. Savitri Malik (amateur). 9-15 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 9-50 p.m. Savitri Malik. 10-10 p.m. Sarod, clarionet and tabla. 10-20 p.m. Budh Singh Tan. 10-40 p.m. Geets.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Mubarak Husain. 5-45 p.m. Rasoolanbai of Benares. 6-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. 6-40 p.m. Mixed melodies, Chhote Khan. 7-10 p.m. Mubarak Husain. 7-25 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. 7-40 p.m. Rasoolanbai of Benares. 8 p.m. Let them speak, 3. 8-15 p.m. Ghazals. 8-15 p.m. Next week's programmes. 8-55 p.m. Rasoolanbai of Benares. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Your diagnosis, please. 10 p.m. Mohammad Ashraf. 10-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. 10-35 p.m. Rasoolanbai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. In town to-night. 8 p.m. Syncopated piano music. 8-10 p.m. B.B.C. symphony concerts. 9-30 p.m. News. 9-50 Light orchestral music. 10 p.m. Variety

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-55 a.m.

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(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, (By Mail)

"Whether we are soldiers or civilians, and no matter what our work is, two things will help us above all others, and these are: 'What to think,' and 'How to think.' Every piece of work requires some information culled from the experiences of other people, and as in war no one piece of work is identical to another piece of work, slavishly to follow this information must obviously end in indifferent craftsmanship. If fighting battles could be standardized, like making motor cars, it would be possible to lay down a series of rigid rules. This has often been attempted in war, and in the end has always failed because no one battle is similar to another battle; for though each single battle has something in common with every other battle, it possesses also something which no other battle includes. Therefore, 'What to think' of itself is not sufficient; it may be said to supply the raw material—historical facts, etc.,—in which 'How to think' operates. 'What to think' supplies us with bricks and mortar, 'How to think' with craftsmanship. Both are all important and complimentary, for the greater our knowledge, the greater, so to speak, the capital at the disposal of our originality."

The above quotation is taken from the Introduction to Lectures on F. S. R. II by Major-General Fuller. There are 13 chapters in the book. The chapters are 1. Armed Forces, their Command and the Principles of War. 2. Fighting Troops, their Characteristics and Armament. 3. Strategical Preliminaries to Joining Battle. 4. Battle. 5. Information. 6. Protection. 7. The Attack. 8. The Defence. 9. Night Operations. 10. Warfare in Undeveloped and Semi-civilized Countries. 11. Movements by Sea, Land and Air. 12. Orders, Instructions, Reports and Messages, and 13. Intercommunication.

"The first ten chapters may be divided into three categories, namely:

(a) Principles of War—Chapter I.

(b) Instruments of War—Chapter II.

(c) Conditions of War—Chapter III to X.

The first are the foundations of doctrine, they are drawn from what is common in all military operations; the second are the tools we are given to work with, which change from time to time; and the third are the circumstances in which we are called upon to use our tools according to the principles of war, which are no more than guides in working out a common sense plan. Conditions are the main difficulty in war, for they are as unstable as the elements. It is possible to say what a theatre of war is like, but it is impossible to predict with certainty what the enemy is going to do in it. Chance plays a harlequin's part in war, and is a condition which can be taken advantage of, its knowledge of 'What to think' is extensive, and our power of 'How to think' is high. And 'How to think' is to think like lightning, to see conditions in their simplest form, that is as a complete picture and not as a broken up puzzle; to apply principles automatically, as a musician plays a tune without thinking of the notes, and to use weapons understandingly, like a skilled carpenter uses his tools."

Every Indian should study this book carefully. It is published by Sifton Praed and Co., Ltd., London, and can be obtained from Thacker and Co., Bombay. Every chapter in the book contains very useful information given in simple easy language. We hope this book will be made a compulsory reader for all college students in India. The students will learn "What to think" and "How to think".

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Big First Innings Lead For Bombay

Inter-'Varsity Cricket Championship

ADHIKARI'S UNBEATEN 110 FOR HOME UNIVERSITY

AT THE END OF SECOND DAY'S PLAY, IN THE INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP, BETWEEN THE PUNJAB AND BOMBAY, THE HOME UNIVERSITY HAD ESTABLISHED A BIG LEAD OF 172 RUNS IN THE FIRST INNINGS, THANKS TO AN UNBEATEN 110 BY ADHIKARI AND WADIA (58), MEHTA (56) AND K. C. IBRAHIM (56).

Uphill Task

The visitors, in their second knock, lost 2 wickets for 42 runs at the close of play on Sunday and now face an uphill task of first wiping a deficit of 172 runs and put a total well worth fighting. The Punjab hopes now centre on Jagdish, who started well on Sunday and remained not out with 34. Aftab Ahmed, Sher Mohamed, M. Hamid, Anwar Hussain and last but not the least their Captain S. N. Bhatia.

Wadia and Mehta, the overnight not outs, resumed Bombay University's first innings on Sunday morning, the former striking Murrawat. Mazhar Mahmud, who was switched on from the Catholic Gymkhana end should have dismissed Mehta, the left-hand batsmen being dropped by Jagdish behind the wicket. Mehta had 45 runs to his name at this stage.

WADIA 50

With 2 runs off Mazhar, Wadia earned his 50. Bombay skipper was doing most of the scoring at this time, Mehta being subdued against Punjab attack.

MEHTA 50

Sending Aftab to the boundary, Mehta also gained his 50. Aftab succeeded in dismissing Mehta when the total stood at 148. The outgoing man contributed a useful 56 and laid the foundation of a big first innings total for his side. In partnership with Wadia, Mehta helped to add 107 runs for the second wicket.

K. C. Ibrahim joined his captain. The pair steadily continued to score till at 163, when Mazhar, who was given the bowling in place of Aftab, got his first wicket of the match, Wadia playing in his ball. The Bombay University leader was responsible for adding 58 runs.

With 51 runs short of the Punjab University first innings, and 7 wickets still standing, Gupte joined Ibrahim. The pair looked set from the start and a couple of bowling changes left them undisturbed. Hitting freely but cautiously they added 20 runs to the score before they were separated Gupte going out l.b.w. to A. Khan (183—4—13).

Adhikari took the crease next and treated the bowling with a straight bat, while Ibrahim was busy piling up the score at a run a minute. 200 of the innings appeared after the side had been in 225 minutes, Ibrahim introducing the figure with a four off M. Mahomed. Five minutes later Ibrahim put the local side abreast of the Punjab first innings by driving M. Mahomed to cover for three.

The game proceeded at a brisk pace and Ibrahim, who was batting excellently reached his individual 50 with a drive through the gully for two. Shortly afterwards however a promising career was brought to a halt when Ibrahim was "self out" to M. Mahomed, tapping the bails with his bat as he receded to avoid a rising fast ball, (242—5—56). His innings included 10 fours.

Adhyaru joined Adhikari and 5 minutes later the pair brought on 250 of the innings. They were together at lunch time with 14 and 34 respectively, the score being 271 for 5 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH

Adhikari faced Murrawat after the break for lunch. Aftab was given the bowling from the Catholic Gymkhana end. Adhiyaru seemed to be uneasy against Aftab, who dislodged his middle-stump, Bombay losing their sixth wicket at 283, (283—6—16).

Sohoni and Adhikari were now together, but 8 runs later the former was clean bowled by Aftab for 2, (291—7—2).

ADHIKARI 50

Jadhav was the next man in. With a single off Murrawat, Adhikari gained his 50. 300 of the innings was (telegraphed) signalled when Adhikari took 1 run of Murrawat. This had taken the batting side 305 minutes.

The scoring pace now slackened down and five runs were added in 15 minutes. Meanwhile repeated bowling changes were rung at one and while M. Mohamed persisted at the other. After 10 minutes of uneventful cricket M. Mahomed enlivened the game by uprooting Jadhav's off-stump with a good-length fast ball, when the score stood at 309, (309—8—2).

Adhikari was giving a fine account of himself and gathering his runs from all round the wicket. He had the bowlers well under control and bowling changes made no impression on him. Severely punishing loose balls and judiciously placing his strokes he reached his 90. A few minutes later he signalled 350 of the innings with a 4 off A. Khan and with another 4 off the same bowler he reached his individual century which included 15 fours. The innings had now lasted 351 minutes.

Adhikari—Nagraj Rao partnership, which yielded 77 runs was broken when Murrawat clean bowled the latter for 17, (386—9—17).

Koppikar, the last man in, was also bowled by the same bowler and Bombay University innings terminated with a total of 386, Adhikari being not out with 110 to his credit. This gave Bombay a lead of 172 runs in the first innings.

Punjab Second Innings

172 runs in arrears, the Punjab University commenced their second innings, Jagdish Lal and Mazhar Hussain being the opening pair. S. N. Mehta and Nagraj Rao were given charge of Bombay attack. Mazhar Hussain was out just when the first decade was put up, having been caught behind the wicket by Mullick off Nagraj Rao, (10—1—3).

A. Rehman joined Jagdish. At 16, Mehta made way for Sohoni to bowl from the Islam Gymkhana end. Koppikar relieved Nagraj from the opposite side at 20. The latter change bore immediate fruit as 2 runs later Koppikar bowled Rehman for a duck. (22—2—0).

Azmat Hayat entered on his innings at this fall. Jagdish lifted a delivery off Sohoni on to the pavilion for a six to send up 30. At the close of play on Sunday the Punjab University had scored 42 for 2 wickets, Jagdish being not out with 34 to his credit and Hayat not out 3.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
(First Innings)

Mullick, c Sher Mohd, b Aftab	
Ahmed	18
J. Wadia played in, b Mazhar	58
S. N. Mehta, c Mazhar b. Aftab	56
K. C. Ibrahim, b Mazhar	56
P. V. Gupte, l.b.w., b Aftab ..	13
Adhikari (not out)	110
Adhiyaru, b Aftab	16
Sohoni, b Aftab	2
Jadhav, b Mazhar	2
Nagraj Rao, b Murrawat	17
Koppikar, b Murrawat	0
Extras	38
Total	386

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mazhar	33	2	111	3
Murrawat	36	4	89	2
A. Hussain	3	0	7	0
A. A. Khan	26	3	99	5
M. Hussain	6	0	23	0
A. Rahman	2	0	6	0
Sher Mohd.	4	0	13	0

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY
(Second Innings)

Jagdish Lal (batting)	34
M. Hussain, c Mullick, b Nagraj	3
A. Rehman, b Koppikar	0
Azmat Hayat (batting)	3
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wickets)	42

MR. NURIE VISITS BHARAT AUTOMOBILES

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, paid a visit on Sunday afternoon, to the Bharat Automobiles, situate at Victoria Cross Road, Colaba.

He was received by Mr. M A. Baig, the proprietor, and introduced to the heads of various departments. The distinguished guest was then taken round the Servicing Spray Painting, Overhauling and Body Building Departments where actual work was in progress.

All these departments are equipped with latest machinery and worked with electric power. Hon. Mr. Nurie expressed his great satisfaction at what he saw, particularly in an Indian owned institution, where men of all communities were employed regardless of colour or caste or creed.

A. B. C. Of Boxing

Infighting An Important Item In Boxer's Repertoire

(By JIM KENRICK, B.E.S.C. "Star" Referee in "Health and Strength".)

Infighting is an important item in the boxer's repertoire to-day. To the short boxer, opposed to a taller opponent, infighting is practically the shorter one's only chance of scoring—that is, unless he is possessed of Driscollian cleverness.

Opposed to a tall boxer possessed of a good straight left, the short fellow has a hard row to hoe, unless he is sprightly on his feet, and able to evade punishment by ducking or dodging the punches aimed at him.

To get to close-quarters you must be smart on your feet. As your opponent leads with a straight left slip inside, or out, whichever is the best move, and that you must decide on the very instant.

Getting Close

If you slip inside, this brings you close up to your opponent, chest to chest. Having missed with his lead, he is coming on to you, therefore drive, as hard as you can, first one and then the other fist to his body. A punch to the mark, the heart, or the ribs is yours for the asking, and you should be able to land at least two or three blows before your rival has recovered himself.

You are now close together, and your opponent, who perhaps fancies himself at infighting, stays close. Having the inside position you should be able to score easier. If your left side is closer to him than your right, put all your weight on your left leg.

Hold your left forearm close to his body, the arm stiff, then suddenly shoot it straight up. As you let the punch go put all your weight on your left foot. Make it a jolting blow to either the ribs, mark, or the chin.

The Punch To Use

Use the same kind of punch with the right fist, when, of course, positions are reversed. The weight being on the right foot with your right side close to your opponent. The whole arm as you punch must be stiffened; the muscles contracted.

These punches, if delivered probably, will do a lot of damage and are liable to put your rival down for the full count. Make sure that your elbow is close to your side when delivering these punches for this enables you to get full weight behind the blow.

These are the only punches in which the weight of the body is carried on the same side as that from which the blow is delivered. In all other cases the weight should be on the opposite side, as, when delivering a straight right, the weight of the body is carried over to the left foot as the punch is delivered.

When in close to your opponent never waste your time in wrestling and holding; always try to keep your hands clear, ready to punch at any and every opportunity.

If ordered to break, keep your hands up, ready to block or parry any punches your opponent may send over. At the same time, watch for openings in his defence so that you may shoot a punch through without a moment's hesitation.

Never rush at your opponent in an effort to get close for, if he has a good left hand, he is liable to cut you to pieces as you make your essay.

Feint him into leaving the way clear for you to deliver an effective blow. Turn his lead aside, if possible, duck, side-step, use any manoeuvre you can to get close without receiving any unnecessary punishment in the process.

Remember Your Guard

Then when at close range make full use of your opportunities to score as fast and as hard as possible, but always have your guard ready to block any effort by your opponent to check your intentions.

Next week: J for Judgment of Distance.

Found Lying Dead

A woman named Lingamma Narsanna (50) was found lying injured beside a building under construction on Plot No. 121, Churchgate Reclamation and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she expired subsequently.

An inquest on the body will be held on Monday.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 29.

The following are the maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	79	46	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	87	66	—	0.3	—1.1
Akola	93	67	—	—	—1.4
Ahmedabad	92	65	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	75	52	—	—	—0.8
Ahmednagar	89	60	—	—	—1.3
Allahabad	79	52	—	0.7	—0.6
Benares	79	54	—	0.7	—0.4
BOMBAY	82	71	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	83	55	—	0.7	—3.0
Bhopal	83	59	0.1	0.3	—
Baroda	92	55	—	—	—
Belgaum	89	61	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	91	65	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	88	58	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	83	61	—	0.1	—1.0
Cawnpore	81	49	—	0.3	+0.7
Calicut	88	72	—	1.5	5.3
Colombo	87	69	—	15.3	—5.8
Cheerapunji	53	46	—	3.7	—0.2
Delhi	77	42	—	—	—1.4
Darjeeling	46	36	—	0.1	—1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	60	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	53	—	—	—0.3
Indore	85	59	—	—	—0.9
Jhansi	78	52	—	0.5	—0.6
Jubbulpore	86	61	0.1	0.3	—1.3
Jaipur	77	52	—	—	—0.8
Karwar	86	69	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	80	47	—	0.3	—0.9
Ludhiana	73	40	—	0.2	—2.2
Lahore	71	40	—	0.3	—1.1
Multan	74	44	—	—	—1.7
Mysore	86	62	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	85	67	—	3.2	18.2
Marmagoa	83	73	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	89	61	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	51	37	—	2.0	—1.6
Mahableshwar	76	59	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	71	54	—	—	—0.5
Mangalore	88	73	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	89	63	—	0.1	—1.6
Poona	90	63	—	0.3	—0.9
Quetta	55	35	—	0.9	—
Ratnagiri	89	72	—	2.9	+1.8
Rutnagiri	86	51	—	—	0.3
Srinagar	42	32	—	0.7	—0.7
Surat	91	63	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	88	67	—	4.5	—4.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 29.

The western disturbance has caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. There have also been scattered thundershowers in Central Provinces and Assam. Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi report a quarter of an inch each. Night temperatures were markedly above normal and in and around East Central India.

Forecast until the evening of the 30th:— Scattered thundershowers will occur in and around West Central Provinces and in Baluchistan and extreme north.—A.P.

PRESIDENCY'S HEALTH

During Week Ending January 21

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 50 attacks and 24 deaths against 17-9 in the previous week in addition to 16 cases and 12 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (29 cases and 18 deaths against 7-6 in addition to 6 cases and 5 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); East Khandesh (13-2 against 6-1 in addition to 7 cases and 6 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); Sholapur (4-1 against Nil in addition to 1 case of the last week which was reported during this week); Nasik (3-2 against 2-1) and Bijapur (1-1 against 2-1 in addition to 2 cases and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week).

PLAGUE

Sixteen cases and 6 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 5-4 in the previous week in addition to 6 cases of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Belgaum District (8 cases and 4 deaths against 3-1 in addition to 6 cases of the last week which were reported during this week (4-0 against 1-2); Satara (3-1 against Nil) and Kanara (1-1 against 1-1).

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 67 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 637.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—East Khandesh 59-17; Nasik 29-5; Satara 21-5; Sholapur 21-1; Ahmedabad 16-1; Ratnagiri 12-2; Surat 10-5; Kolaba 8-1; West Khandesh 6-0; Poona 5-0; Bombay City 3-1 and Ahmednagar 1-0. Total 191 attacks and 38 deaths against 146-22 in the previous week in addition to 137 cases and 16 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN INCREASING CANE PRICES

Mr. M. P. Gandhi's Views

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Director of Indian Sugar Syndicate, writes:—

Whatever justification there may have been for an increase in the cane prices, from its previous level already so high although in my opinion there was little justification the Government of U. P. should not have rushed into such a step without giving an opportunity to the Indian Sugar Syndicate to express its views on the proposal, and the Government should in no case have made the varying increases in cane prices in different regions in the provinces as such discrimination has definitely resulted in bringing about disunity amongst the Mills situated in different areas. I also feel that looking to the larger interests of the industry and taking a far-sighted view, the increase in cane prices amounting to anna 1 per maund in the Meerut area is unjustifiable. The increase in the cane price while it will certainly give a very handsome return to the cultivators in the U. P. estimated will have a decidedly adverse effect on the consumers of sugar "all over the country," inasmuch as the price of sugar will have to be increased to compensate the Mills for the increased cost of production. Such an inordinate increase in cane prices will definitely give a stimulus to the tendency of establishment of more mills although the existing mills are able to produce all the sugar required for internal consumption, and will also encourage import of sugar from Java, much to the detriment of the indigenous industry. Besides, if there is any change in the import duty or excise duty on sugar as are apprehended, the effect on the industry of the increased cane prices will be very undesirable.

The Hon. Dr. Saiyid Mahmed, Minister for Industries in Bihar, deserves to be congratulated on the far-sighted view he has taken in not increasing the cane prices in Bihar, although the U. P. Government, with whom they have worked in close co-operation have thought it fit to do so.

Fell Down And Died

One Hanumantu Ushana (10), residing at Warden Road, in a hut with his father near the Bansda Raja's Palace under construction was playing on a stone heap when he fell down and received head injuries and was taken to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

The inquest will be held on Monday.

AWAKENING IN STATES OF KATHIAWAR

People Showing Political Consciousness Never Seen Before

(From A Correspondent)
VIRAMGAM, (By Mail).

Feeling of sorrow was spread among the many old boys and friends and admirers of Shri Balvantray P. Thakore in Viramgam yesterday when news reached here about the death of Mr. Thakore, a leading Congressman of Gujarat and a veteran educationist and a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad.

A public meeting was held in Viramgam yesterday under the presidentship of Shri Vadilal Maniar, the Municipal President, and a resolution praying for peace to the departed soul and showing heartfelt sympathy towards the bereaved family and acknowledging the services of the late Mr. Thakore in the field of education and Municipal work was passed.

Similar resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Govind Club and the Executive Committee of the Viramgam Taluka Congress Committee.

TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following nine out of ten candidates have been elected as members of the Viramgam Taluka Congress Committee: Sjts. Chotalal Bhatt, Jagjivan Mulchand, Fakirchand Vora, Balderam, Maganlal Shukla, Magan Jemal, Rataji Thakore, Somgiri Goswami and Shakkarchand Shah. These with the six Congress delegates will form the Taluka Congress Executive for the next year. The first meeting of the Executive will be held on 5th February.

AWAKENING IN STATE

In Vithalgadh State too, the people have organised their Praja Mandal under the guidance of the Congress and States' peoples workers in Ahmedabad.

The people of Thana town in Lakhtar State has organised a Praja Mandal and have requested their ruler to introduce constitutional reforms in the State.

AWAKENING IN KATHIAWAR

After Rajkot there is a general awakening in the States in Kathiawar. The people in the smaller States which are away from railway lines, like Bajana and Vithalgadh have been showing the political consciousness never seen before.

The people in the Bajana State have formed a Praja Mandal and in consultation with Mr. Dhebar of Rajkot have placed certain demands before Durbar Shree Kamalkhanji, the Ruler of Bajana.

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SUN. 5th FEB. 1939 2 SHOWS at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MON. 6th FEB. 1939 1 SHOW at 6-30 P.M.
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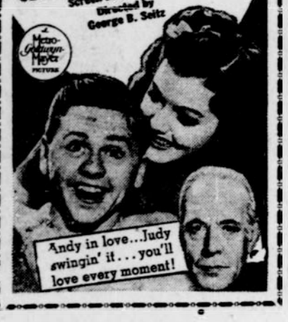


City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 10, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 8, 1557
Parsi: Amardad 27, 1308
Hightide: 5-47, 19-57
Lowtide: 0-0; 12-53
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.

Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MADAN—BACHUBAI widow of the late Mr. M. P. Madan and mother of P. K. Madan and K. M. Madan died Sunday. Funeral this morning at 7-40 (S. T.), at her residence Setna House, 24, Walkeshwar Road.

MAP OF INDIA

The Surveyor-General of India has just issued a large size wall map of "India and Adjacent Countries" on a scale of 1 inch to 50 miles. The price of the coloured map is Rs. 8 while that of the ordinary one is Rs. 4 per copy. The period covered in this map is 1928-1937.

UNIVERSITY SENATE SEAT

It is understood that Mr. S. S. Naik, B.A., B.Sc., L.C.E., is standing as a candidate for the University Senate Seat, fallen vacant by the sad demise of Sjt. Balvantrai P. Thakore of Ahmedabad.

THE RITUAL OF THE MYSTIC STAR

The Ritual of the Mystic Star depicting the unity and brotherhood of all religions, will be performed at the Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir a lecture on Bhagwad Dharma will be delivered by Shri Durgashanker Shastri to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Fellowships School Assembly Hall.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING

The readers are already aware that the fifteenth annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition registered with the Indian Weight Lifting Federation will be held on 18th and 19th Feb. 1939 in Calcutta. Entry closes on 11th February. The authorities have arranged to publish on this occasion a book containing photos and short life-sketches of intending competitors are requested to send all these on or before 4th February 1939 to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, B.Sc., Secretary, All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee of Baghbazar Gymnasium 77 Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Calcutta. Further particulars may also be had of him on applying with one anna postage stamp.

—LAST 2 DAYS—
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
Classical and Popular
DANCES & MUSIC
First time in Bombay after Triumphant Tour of North India, and Gujarat.
Auzurie
with her
KALA MANDAL
30— Artistes—30
Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
PLANS OPEN. BOOK EARLY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Love Finds Andy Hardy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Auzuri—Dance, Drama and Music". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"I am the Law" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and the Lady". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Young in Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mayerling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.
REGAL—"My Lucky Star". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Boy's Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Bombay University Election

Recently a vacancy has occurred on the Bombay University Senate on account of the sad death of Mr. B. P. Tahkore. There will be a by-election to fill the vacancy Mr. S. U. Shukla, M.A. (Cantab), T.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Principal, Fellowship School, proposes to offer himself as a candidate for this seat.

Father Gabriel's Lectures

Rev. Father Gabriel, an exiled Russian Priest visiting Bombay will give public lectures at the Students Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, the following programme of lectures:—

Friday 3rd February 1939 at 6-0 p.m. Subject: From Communism to Totalitarianism, or from Lenin to Stalin. Chairman: Professor J. C. Daruvalla, M.A., LL.B.

Saturday 4th February 1939 at 6-0 p.m. Subject: The Youth of Russia. Chairman: Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A.

Monday 6th February 1939 at 6-0 p.m. Subject: The Economic Policy of Russia. Chairman: Professor C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc.

Tuesday 7th February 1939 at 6-0 p.m. Subject: Industrial Conditions in Russia. Chairman: Professor R. Pratapgiri, M.A.

Wednesday 8th February 1939 at 6-15 p.m. Subject: Feminism in Russia. Chairman: Mrs. R. B. Billimoria, M.A., B.T.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—The first meeting of the newly Constituted Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Garden near Nappu Hall, when Sjt. Krishna Iyer ex-Treasurer of the B. P. C. C., Sjt. P. R. Lele, Messrs. B. N. Maheshwari, K. A. Subramanian and G. T. Patankar, the Congress candidates from Matunga Sion Constituency will speak on "The Forthcoming Municipal Elections". Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside. Loudspeakers will be installed and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

ANDHERI CONRGESS EXECUTIVE

There were twenty-two candidates for the Managing Committee of the Andheri Taluka Congress Committee, for twenty-one seats. As Mr. Kantilal Bhogilal Shah has withdrawn his candidature and hence the following are declared to be duly elected:—

(1) Mr. Narmad G. Vaidya, (2) Mr. Ramchandra Solanki, (3) Mr. Usman Abdul Kalam Azad, (4) Mr. S. B. Shukle, (5) Mr. Bhagwan M. Samant, (6) Mr. Prabhakar M. Samant, (7) Mr. Ram Ratan Tripathi, (8) Mr. M. G. Vaidya, (9) Mr. Kantilal J. Bahgat, (10) Mr. I. H. Kaze, (11) Mr. Chimanlal B. Shah, (12) Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi, (13) Mr. B. C. Joshi, (14) Mr. V. V. Salastekar, (15) Mr. S. K. Raje, (16) Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, (17) Mr. N. B. Shah, (18) Mr. Gopalkrishna D. Modi, (19) Mr. Kakubhan Sampat, (20) Dr. R. P. Bhatt, and (21) Dayabhai Bhuta.

NARMAD G. VAIDYA,
President,
A. I. C. C.

POSTAL NOTICE

Wednesday the 1st February 1939 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakr-Id."

All the Departments of the G. P. O. and its town sub-offices including the combined offices except those mentioned below will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegraph branches of the following combined offices will however, remain open for traffic and work as usual.

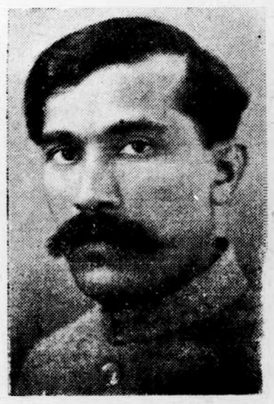
1 Colaba, 2 Kalbadevi, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Bombay G. P. O. (Fort Street Bkg. Office), 6 Byculla, 7 Girgaon, 8 Malabar Hill, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Bandra, 12 Mahim, 13 Mandvi, 14 Grant Road, 15 Vile Parle, and 16 Santa Cruz.

Congress Candidates From Chinchpokli-Love Grove

The following are candidates for election to the Corporation from Chinchpokli-Love Grove Ward No. 19:—

Seth Khimji Madan Bhujpuria

Seth Bhujpuria, is an enthusiastic Congress worker. He is associated with the Congress since 1920 and has always taken an ac-



KHIMJI BHUJPURIA.

tive part in all its activities. Being the President of the Grain Merchants' Association he has established himself in the business world. He started a night-school in 1925.

Sjt. N. S. Kajrolkar

Sjt. N. S. Kajrolkar is the Secretary of the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party which has done much to counteract the separatist and anti-national tendencies prevalent among a Section

MR. N. S. KAJROLKAR.

of the community. Mr. Kajrolkar holds a very influential position in the community by dint of his service.

He was for a long time connected with local self-government institutions in Ratnagiri District. He has been the assistant General Secretary and Treasurer of the Depressed Class Mission Society of India for the last six years. He was one of the organisers of the All-India Depressed Class Conference in 1936 and helped the move for a joint electorate system for Harijans.

Mr. Madhukar Raghunath Kalewar

Mr. Madhukar Raghunath Kalewar is a new recruit to the Congress creed. He is an enthusias-

MR. M. R. KALEWAR.

tic social worker and also takes interest in education. He is the proprietor of the Purushottam English School at Nasik Road, and the Managing Trustee of the King George Sanatorium. He has served the Congress in his humble capacity and has been its ardent supporter.

Sjt. Asoka Mehta

A young socialist leader of Bombay and the editor of the "Congress Socialist," the organ of the Congress Socialist Party. Sjt. Asoka Mehta is an ardent political worker. He is a Bachelor of Arts of the Bombay University and

ASOKA MEHTA.

was arrested just on the eve of his M.A. examination; he served two years' imprisonment during the second Civil Disobedience Movement. He was actively associated with the publication of the Congress Bulletin.

Mr. Mehta is an active member of the Executive of the Congress Socialist Party and is the Secretary of its Bombay branch.

Mr. Mehta as a Socialist, takes much interest in the labour problems, and is a keen student of the economic conditions of the labouring classes.

German Invitation To Swami Satya Deva

(From A Correspondent)

Dr. Otto Haas Ph.D. L.L.D. the Head of the Aryan Cultural Centre, Berlin (Germany) has invited Swami Satya Deva Paribrajak, Acharya-Satya Gyan-Niketan, Jwalapur, to deliver a series of lectures in Germany on the special characteristics of the Aryan Culture. Herr Otto Haas who is a true devotee of the ancient Aryans, is keenly interested in the spread of the Universal Brotherhood between the Aryans of the East and the West. Though the winter will be very severe in Germany in these days and the eyesight of Swamiji is very weak, but still he has accepted the invitation and will sail from Bombay by the steamer "M. V. Victoria" of the Lloyds Triestino on the 1st of February.

Swamiji is putting up with Dr Kalyandas J. Desai B.A., L.M. & S. till his departure for Germany.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The following series of lectures will be delivered at the College:

A series of 5 lectures on "Industrial Development and Problems of India" by Prof. S. G. Beri on Mondays commencing to-day (Monday).

A series of 3 lectures on "Recent Economic Tendencies—A comparative study" by Prof. G. M. Sankpal on Tuesdays commencing on Tuesday (21st February.)

These lectures will be delivered at 6 p.m. and are open to the public.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

H. H. the Regent Rani of Sawantwadi, H. H. the Minor Raja of Sawantwadi and Raj Kumari Hamlata Raje of Sawantwadi lunched at Government House.

Lord and Lady Stratheden arrived at Government House on January 29.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Founder's Day Service at Christ Church, Byculla, on January 29.

"Kurukshetra" Kannada Drama In Bombay

The Kannada Sangeeta Sabha (Amateurs) Bombay will stage Kurukshetra or Krishnachakra a pauranic play in Canarese on the 31st January 1939 at 9 p.m., at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LECTURES

A series of important lectures by Judge Rutherford is to be given in the city during the next few weeks. These lectures will be reproduced exactly as originally given before vast audiences in London and New York and carried by shortwave and telephone line facilities to auditoriums throughout America, the British Isles and Australia. These lectures have been viciously opposed by the totalitarian crowd which now seeks to rule the earth by violence and this of itself should be sufficient to indicate the importance of the lectures to all lovers of freedom and justice.

The first lecture is scheduled for Tuesday January 31st at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m. to be followed by weekly lectures at the Cooperage Bandstand each Monday in February.

Flag Salutation

TRIPURI WILL GIVE LEAD

Federation & States' Problems Loom Large, Says Nagindas

The first flag salutation ceremony for the current year was performed by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

Unfurling the tri-colour, Sjt. Nagindas stated that the Congress had to take decisions on important and momentous questions.

There was now great awakening among the people of the States. The agitation had to be properly harnessed and directed. The Congress was closely watching the activities of the people of the States. It was thought that Rajkot would be the forerunner in the States' struggle for the attainment of responsible government. But there was a serious breach of agreement, due to the intervention of the British Resident. Now it was difficult to ignore the assumption in the light of the recent activities of the Powers-that-be that the lines of battle between two contending forces—the concerted action of the States bolstered up by the British Government on the one-hand and the natural desire of the people trying and fighting for national aspirations on the other—were firmly drawn.

The question of Federation was also looming large on the Indian horizon. Steps would be taken to combat the monstrous act. The movements and utterances of the Viceroy in this connection had created an atmosphere indicative of the intention of the British Government. The Congress, on its side, had not minced words and would be ready to meet the danger.

Anyway, it was clear, Mr. Nagindas concluded, the policies and programmes of Congress in those matters were clearly defined and would admit of no alteration. The Tripuri session of Indian National Congress would consider the questions in all their aspects and he hoped that the Congress would take definite decisions on those matters.

PUBLIC LECTURE
FASCISM OR FREEDOM:
WHICH SHALL WE HAVE?
By Judge RUTHERFORD,
New York,
reproduced by electrical transcription.
Cowasjee Jehangir Hall,
Tuesday, January, 31st
at 6-30 p.m.

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HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD IN STORE FOR YOU
Coming! Coming! Coming!
"ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD"
A musical fiesta of songs, fun and frolic!
Interspersed with the display of the bewitching creations of the world's famous fashion-designers...the magic "Foam Bath"..... the cavalcade of beauty! Oh Girls! What a picture—wait till you see it!

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CENTRE of all ATTRACTIONS!
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
What a reception at the week end! If you want to see a good picture, here it is!
I AM THE LAW
with
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
Crimes' greatest empire totters under lash of a new fighting prosecutor!
A story they said was too hot to handle comes to the screen with all the unleashed fury of its dramatic dynamite!
DON'T MISS IT!
Book your seats! 'Phone 22519
COLUMBIA PICTURES

YOUR DAUGHTER'S HEALTH
Young girls need special care and attention to help their delicate systems during the change-over to womanly functions. Careful parents realise this but often forget that complete and regular bowel movements are necessary to maintain a healthy condition of the body. It is very important to avoid giving adolescent girls harsh laxatives which may put too great a strain on the growing child and result in complicated internal troubles later in life.
Doctors and nurses have for many years recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative. A pure fruit preparation, it acts naturally and gently on the bowels; and since it is a liquid you can measure each dose to suit your child's condition. Children enjoy its pleasant taste and never give any trouble about taking it.
Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.
For grown-ups too, California Syrup of Figs is ideal because it cannot do any internal harm. Grown men and women, though outwardly so strong, have internal organs almost as delicate as those of a child. Be safe. Get California Syrup of Figs for the whole family.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE on WEDNESDAY AT 1-45 P.M.
THE DELIGHT OF 6 LAKHS!

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'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रह्मचारी
(The "BACHELOR")
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22
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE on WEDNESDAY AT 1-45 P.M.
BIG 2nd WEEK
THE PATRIOTIC PICTURE of INDIA'S NEED TO-DAY:

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WOLFE M. HENIUS
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*LAXMI * SURIYA*
GULAM MAHOMED
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939

THE LAST STAGE

The freedom movement in the States is just at present facing heavy odds, though there are good grounds for the belief that its ultimate victory cannot be long delayed. It appears that the settlement between the Ruler of Rajkot and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel alarmed the Political Department of the Government of India and most other Princes—all honour to the Chief of Aundh for being an exception and granting substantial reforms even in the obsence of any acute agitation in his State. Princes in general and the Political Department seem to have made common cause and determined to crush the popular movement. Repression has been resumed in Rajkot. Indiscriminate bans, arrests, lathi charges and other forms of repression have recommenced in grim earnset and the Thakore Saheb's advisers are, as Gandhiji observes, "making him eat his own words and commit a breach of his promise solemnly made to his people." It is a most unedifying spectacle to see a man who only the other day invited Sardar Vallabhbhai to tea and signed a settlement with him, now being made to issue a notification condemning "outsiders" for aiding the local "agitators".

Repression Spreading

In several other States, too, repression is steadily increasing. Junagadh has declared its Praja Mandal an illegal body and that is bound to be the beginning of no small trouble. The gravity of the situation in Talcher and Dhenkanal may be gauged from the fact that 26,000 out of 75,000 people of these States have migrated to British Orissa. In Ranpur, following the murder of a political agent, the police and the military are, in Gandhiji's words, "having a merry time at the expense of innocent men and women." And he significantly asks the Government of Orissa to "firmly handle the situation and not let the Imperial Power deal with the situation as it chooses." Jaipur has not yet revoked the ban on Jamnalalji and he is almost on his way to the State to defy the ban.

A Sinister Feature

A sinister feature of the attempts in several States to crush the popular movement is to foment communal trouble. Even Gandhiji is constrained to remark that "ground is being prepared in Rajkot for fomenting quarrels between Hindus and Muslims and the people in general and the Bhayats" and that in Travancore "attempts are being made to create divisions between Hindus and Christians and Ezhwas." In Hyderabad also the situation is intriguing from the communal point of view. Sir Akbar Hydari, the Diwan, has often expressed his determination to stamp out communalism from the State and that is a laudable ambition indeed. But by continuing the ban on the State Congress, an absolutely non-communal body in its constitution and policy, and by refusing to release the Congress prisoners though that body has suspended its Satyagraha in response to the advice of Gandhiji, the Government are alienating their best ally in combating communalism. It has been suggested that the temporary suspension of Satyagraha implies a threat of its resumption. But no self-respecting body representing the people of any State would renounce for ever its right—nay, its duty—to struggle non-violently for responsible Government if all peaceful measures fail to achieve that goal. It is for the Government not to give cause for the renewal of the campaign. And to continue to keep the Satyagrahis prisoners even after the suspension of Satyagraha is certainly not a way to prevent its renewal. The suspension is a friendly gesture inspired by a desire to promote communal amity and concentrate attention on a purely constitutional objective. We still hope that the Government would respond to this gesture of goodwill without any further delay.

All-India Crisis

In a press interview Gandhiji has reiterated his opinion that, if the States resorting to repression do not mend their ways, an All-India crisis is bound to occur. When repression is rampant in the States, he says, "it is impossible for the Indian National Congress and therefore All-India to stand by and look on with indifference". So long Gandhiji advised non-intervention in the States—without ever admitting it as a principle—on the assumption that the States people would be just at present too weak and unorganised to do much with the necessarily limited aid of the Congress and that the Princes would at least be restrained in their repressive measures. But repression is now unrestrained in many States and the States' people are boldly facing it and are suffering terribly. The struggle in the States in general is almost entering its last stage and in these circumstances Gandhiji rightly believes that it would be "cowardice" for the Congress to keep out of the struggle. Sardar Vallabhbhai did not use the language of exaggeration when he said in his speech at Bardoli that the All-India crisis suggested by Gandhiji might come at any time and that the workers concerned must be ready for it.

Chamberlain Speaks

At the Jewellers' Association Dinner in London, Mr. Chamberlain could not insist the temptation to hold forth on what he persists in regarding as his great triumph of Munich. Without Signor Mussolini's co-operation, he said, peace could not have been saved. The grim irony of the situation perhaps did not strike him, that he was uttering these words even as the Fascist troops were marching into Barcelona, trampling upon the freedom of a great people. If in his pathetic obstinacy Mr. Chamberlain still thinks that peace was saved in Munich, it cannot be helped. He is welcome to his own hallucination. But the British Premier reached the limit of hypocrisy when he declared that the huge programme of rearmament was intended "to defend ourselves against attack whether upon our land, our people or principles of freedom with which our existence as a democracy is bound up and which to us seem to enshrine the highest attributes of human life and spirit." Such words come with ill grace from a man who, more than anyone else, is responsible for the fate of Czechoslovakia and Spain, not to mention Abyssinia, Austria and China. Were not these very principles of freedom, of which he speaks so glibly, attacked by the Fascists in all these countries? The British Premier's policy of "appeasement" has, indeed, gone so far that we are not sure that he would fight even to defend "our land and our people." If the class interests of the British ruling class demand it, one day Mr. Chamberlain may even give away bits of the empire or of Britain herself to satisfy fascist greed. Why then burden the country with a crushing load of armaments? The answer is perhaps to be found in the fact that armaments mean more dividends for the capitalists including not a few Tory politicians.

Warming up towards the end of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain naively observed: "Peace could only be endangered by such chanllenge as was envisaged by the President of the United States in his New Year message namely, a demand to dominate the world by force. That would be a demand, which as the President and I have already declared, democracies must inevitably resist. I cannot believe such a challenge is intended." Nobody can help the British Premier if he refuses to see realities. But is the British public really so gullible as to agree that the virtually armed occupation of Czechoslovakia by Nazi troops, the active intervention of fascist troops in Spain and Japan's present campaign in China do not constitute a challenge to democracies? The wonder is not that Mr. Chamberlain should make such transparently untrue statements but that he has been able so far to get away with them.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Well, Subhas Bose has won! That should by itself cover the town.

* * * *

Over four hundred 'phone calls received in this office were answered with the words: "Yes. Subhas has won". It's too early to forecast the significance of this victory. All I know is that this week is going to bristle with surprises and sensational developments.

* * * *

What will the High Command of the Congress have to say? What is going to be the result of the Satyagraha to be started on account of the trouble in the States?

* * * *

Ghaus Mohamed's victory—not at the polls—but on the court was more important to our little Juliets than the victory of Subhas Bose. If they only knew, Subhas is quite a handsome man!

* * * *

Col. Hammond was lunching a party of young school boys, who come out periodically to India to see how their Empire is getting on! I am afraid there won't be much Empire left, when Subhas has had his word on Federation.

* * * *

Meanwhile the Taj advertisement is smugly self-complacent when it says in last Friday's "Times of India": "It was a pity Green's had to close at the usual time on Wednesday night, as a number of guests from Government House seemed to be in the mood for making a night of it. The glitter of uniforms on Green's terrace formed a pretty picture, which persisted even after the lights were dimmed." Glitter of uniforms! It's all that is left.

* * * *

I have received a circular letter in which it is announced that a meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Ardesir Dalal met and decided to give the newly knighted director of Tatas, a casket and a reception. It was suggested that I should not send a contribution of more than Rupees Twenty-Five (to cover costs, etc.) and that the dinner would be so much per head. That puts me and many others in a most awkward situation. We are great admirers of Sir Ardesir Dalal. We were amongst the earliest to congratulate him on his newly received honour. But can we in fairness to our intelligence partake in functions, which are anachronisms in the age we live in?

* * * *

Sir Ardesir is a man of such brilliant achievements and has an intelligence of such a high order, that a knighthood to him could mean only very little. In fact he was only being courteous to the Government in accepting the honour. I think the friends and admirers of Sir Ardesir should wait till he receives some honour in keeping with his real worth.

* * * *

The number of my car was taken because I blew my horn outside the Regal Cinema, where I was held up twenty full minutes awaiting the return of the Viceroy from the Yacht Club lunch. My example was followed by almost every car that had been held up. It was public opinion speaking. Any way, who cares about car numbers being taken for disturbing the Viceroy's peace? This is the reign of Subhas Bose!

FASCIST GOVERNMENT IS NOT ALL ITALY

Italian People's Claims Are Really Limited To Three Agreements

(By Col. Garibaldi)

"Italy! Beware of the Brenner Borderline!" once said General Guiseppe Garibaldi and his grandson, Colonel Sante Garibaldi, repeats the cry, urging his fellow countrymen to be true to their traditional foreign policy of close agreement with France and England, in which he sees the only possibility of securing European Peace.

"Our fates depend particularly on France," wrote Prime Minister Cavour in 1852.

True enough, France alone could offer the Italian patriots the military help they needed to be able to defeat the Austrians. During a secret interview at Plombieries, the Emperor Napolean III promised Prime Minister Cavour the French alliance to help make "Italy free as far as the Adriatic". In exchange for her military help, France was to receive Nice and Savoy.

In June 1859, the French armies distinguished themselves, on the 4th at Magenta, on the 24th, at Solfernio, routing the Austrians. Thus it is that my grandfather, the most popular of patriotic leaders, ceded with the French armies to deliver Italy and forge the unity of our great people. At the head of the "Thousand" of "red shirts" Guiseppe Garibaldi, the heroic and legendary figure, had already understood that the two Latin sisters must unite against the northern invader.

The Garibaldian tradition has remained untouched in the hearts of his posterity. It still lives in the minds of millions of Italians. This tradition obliges me to break my silence to-day.

It may be necessary for a country to change its home rule on the economic scale as well as on the social scale. The progress of mechanics, of means of reaching and communicating with certain far away lands has much to say in the home organisation of each nation: but, it is impossible to reverse, within a few years, the foreign policy of a country without running the risk of leading it to a fearful catastrophe. This danger is, however, sometimes felt in the nick of time, by the soul of a people.

An Anguished Cry

One cannot attempt to reverse the friendships and affinities of race and civilisation familiar to a population, without being threatened by the devastating and just anger of this same population. It is in the hope of avoiding a terrible fate for all my Italian brothers that, coming out of a retirement which I had chosen of my own free will, I wish to make them and the whole Mediterranean civilisation hear an anguished cry or warning.

At the present moment when the Fascist Government, after having given birth to a mad campaign called "claims," has officially renounced the agreements it had solemnly taken towards the French Republic, I wish, as an Italian patriot, to declare that foreign lands must not confuse the "Fascist Government" and "Italy."

In April 1915 Benito Mussolini, Cesare Battisti, my brother and I, formed the first Fascio. In 1922, true to this Fascio, we organised the March on Rome. The motto of the Fascio was "Order, Work and Democracy" for the unity and greatness of the Italian Nation. Personally, I remain attached to this initial programme. I have been sorry to see Fascism change its route. It has done so without me.

The great work done by Benito Mussolini inside our dear Fatherland, will not, as a whole and on general lines, find any disparagers amongst the Garibaldians. We have made and are still making all possible efforts to destroy all that which leads Fascism out of its first course.

The Italian people will still find in their old traditions enough strength to build up, all by themselves, a "Royal Democracy", in which the whole of Italy, freely gathered round the family of Savoy, will regain enough strength to follow the traditional foreign policy, i.e., union with France, complete agreement with Great Britain and the United States of America.

I earnestly pray the public opinion of the whole world not to hold the entire Italian nation answerable for the great responsibilities which should rest only on a few.

No Claim Towards France

As grandson of General Garibaldi, descendant of a family originating from Nice, I assure that the great majority of my countrymen have not the least territorial claim to express towards France. True to the whole Garibaldian tradition, I declare that the borderline rectifications decided upon with one accord between the Government of Victor Emmanuel II and the Government of Napolean III, are untouchable. I refer to the Royal word of the one who brought about the unity of my country.

Victor Emmanuel II said: Our agreements for the Italian Unity have brought us to give up Nice, Savoy, the birth place of our own royal family. The giving up of Nice and Savoy is the consequence of agreements concluded between France and us, that we may realize the real unity of Italy."

A Garibaldi is true to his signature and that of his King.

My illustratious grandfather was a living proof of this. In 1870, of his own free will, spontaneously, in company of my father, the Brigade General, Ricciotti Garibaldi, he brought his sword and his brave "Red Shirts" to serve the Latin sister invaded by the enemy.

The Latin union was brought about by the Royal Family of Savoy, by the Garibaldi family, by the whole of Italy.

In 1914, it was the same; five of my brothers and myself came, leading the Garibaldian volun-

(Continued on Page 12, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS

No Congressman can remain unmoved after a perusal of the article contributed by Gandhiji to the latest issue of the "Harijan" regarding the prevalence of corrupt practices in the Congress. This is not the first time that Gandhiji has raised his voice against those besetting sins, but this time his utterance almost appears like a writing on the wall. It is an unrelieved tragedy, indeed, that in an organisation, which holds Truth and Non-Violence as its sheet-anchor, and whose emphasis has always been more on the moral and spiritual regeneration of the nation than on passing political or material gains, there should be found so many black sheep to besmirch its name. The latest Congress elections even in a city like Bombay provided one more undeniable and damning proof of the "internal decay," as Gandhiji calls it, of the Congress. The numerous cases of impersonations and the acts of violence, which led to the postponement of the election in two wards, had led to much questioning in the minds of many of us. The evil assumes all the more sinister significance, indeed, when it is considered that it is particularly since the assumption of offices, by the Congress that the abuses are becoming so rampant. The increase in Congress membership, while it is a legitimate cause for pride, is also a ground of weakness. For it is evident that many of the new adherents are drawn to the Congress not out of any spontaneous and genuine love for it but for their own ulterior ends. It is those persons, who are making a bid for power in the Congress machinery by all sorts of dubious and mischievous devises. Gandhiji's observation that "Out of the present condition of the Congress I see nothing but anarchy and red ruin in front of the Congress" is thus almost prophetic and it is obvious that a relentless purge will have to be undertaken in the very near future to save the Congress.

JAPAN FEELS THE PINCH

The strain of the war in China is becoming manifest in Japan. According to a Tokyo cable the Ministry of Finance has drawn up a programme of increased taxation aiming at a new revenue of 200,000,000 yen, which will be appropriated as military expenses in China. Among the levies will be an extra Profit Tax of 80,000,000 yen and increased commodity taxes of 60,000,000, while there will be new taxes on coffee, tea, fruit, etc. There is no cause to sympathise with Japan in this economic predicament as the war as well as the consequent financial crisis is of her own choosing.

JAPANESE CITIZEN PAYS FOR IT

An idea of the desperate condition in Japan can be gained from the fact that a tax on expensive dinners served in restaurants and on building costs above a specified sum is, among other measures, devised, while the Sugar Excise Duty has been increased by 10,000,000 yen. It will be seen thus that the main burden of the war falls on the ordinary citizen who is being increasingly squeezed by the warlords. This war is not only an unpardonable crime against the Chinese people but also against the Japanese themselves. Cannot the latter assert themselves a little more in the cause of peace or at least in their own interests?

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

We cordially endorse the public appeal issued by a number of prominent persons in this city for active support to the Hindustan Scout Association. This Association was formed as a concrete expression of the great resentment caused in this country by the wanton insult hurled against India's honour by Lord Baden-Powell. The desire for nationalising the boy scout and girl guide movements, which had become a veritable preserve of Indian bureaucracy and a tool of British Imperialism, was often expressed in the past. Lord Baden-Powell's egregious remarks thus found the ground ripe and the formation of an entirely national organisation followed suit. The Hindustan Scout Association represents a merger of the various organisations in Bombay and it has won the allegiance of all but a negligible minority of those who are interested in the boy scout and girl guide movements. We trust, therefore, that the citizens of Bombay will extend to it their active sympathy and support and thus help to establish it on a secure foundation.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Those who dodge work are likely to be dodged by the reward.

The more money you have the easier it is to practise economy.

It isn't necessary for women to be voters in order to become rulers.

In union there is strength, as many a married man has learned to his sorrow.

A poor player and a poor match are reasonably sure to strike out at a critical moment.

In ye olden times the latchstring was always hanging out. Nowadays the electric doorbell is nearly always out—of order.

作作之一作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

"A special corner by dogs for dogs will be included in "Calling All Dogs", which the B.B.C. are putting on next Sunday in honour of "Eve of Dog-Licence-Day". The view at Broadcasting House is that, although dogs do not normally display much interest in the loud-speaker, they will if special material is broadcast for them."—"News Chronicle".

* * * *

The Italian Minister, Signor Farinecci, has backed Germany's colonial claims, describing them as "just and urgent".

Then, what about sharing Italy's North African colonies with the axis brother?

* * * *

Regarding Italy's colonial aspirations, Signor Farinecci declared that Italy would never tolerate Tunis being in the possession of a country which threatens South Italy.

Such arguments are dangerously contagious. Suppose France refused to tolerate Spain in the possession of a power that threatens South-Western France!

But, of course, there is no danger so long as Daladier is in the saddle.

* * * *

Hitler, too, has sent a telegram congratulating General Franco on his victory.

The General should modestly—and realistically—reply back, "It is your own victory, fuehrer"

* * * *

By the way, Signor Mussolini must strongly resent Hitler attributing the fall of Barcelona to "the Spanish Nationalist Army".

* * * *

"With the liberation of Barcelona", concludes the German dictator, "I confidently hope that a rapid and victorious end of the war will bring peace to the Spanish Nation".

The peace of the grave-yard, of course!

* * * *

A stronger Britain, says Sir John Simon, is the best guarantee of peace.

A stronger Germany, thinks Hitler, is a better guarantee of peace.

A well-armed U.S.A., according to Roosevelt, is by far the best guarantee of peace.

And the munitions-makers smilingly reflect that so much concern for peace is the best guarantee of their profits.

* * * *

The Amateur Star-Gazer
—Headline.

The poor film fan!

* * * *

A severe flood is reported from England.

After Munich, the deluge!

* * * *

General Itagaki, Japanese War Minister, has cabled to Signor Mussolini expressing pleasure at the fall of Barcelona.

The Japanese war lord is at least a realist.

* * * *

Just as the Viceroy misses no opportunity to boost federation, the British Premier insists on whitewashing his Munich surrender on every possible occasion.

Speaking at the Jewellers' Association Dinner at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain observed:

"Without improvement of Anglo-Italian relations, I could never have obtained Sgr Mussolini's co-operation in last September and without his co-operation, I do not believe peace could have been saved."

Nor would Czechoslovakia and Spain have been saved?

* * * *

He asked Britain to arm "to defend ourselves against attack whether upon our land, our people or *principles of freedom with which our existence is bound up.*"

The italics are ours but the implicit hypocrisy of these words is Mr. Chamberlain's own.

* * * *

"Relic Of Pre-Historic Times Found"
—Headline.

No offence meant, we are sure, to our various species of indigenous reactionaries.

* * * *

A French lady visitor to India says she likes Mahatma Gandhi and Hitler.

We wish she had spared our Mahatma!

Chamberlain's Apologia For Rearmament

For Mere Defence Of Democracy!

PRAISES MUSSOLINI FOR 'SAVING PEACE'

LONDON, January 28.

"WITHOUT IMPROVEMENT OF ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS, I COULD NEVER HAVE OBTAINED SGR. MUSSOLINI'S CO-OPERATION IN LAST SEPTEMBER AND WITHOUT HIS CO-OPERATION, I DO NOT BELIEVE PEACE COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED" DECLARED MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKING AT THE JEWELLER'S ASSOCIATION DINNER AT BIRMINGHAM.

"Great deal of criticism has been directed against the Munich Agreement and against the action I took in attempting by personal contact to obtain a peaceful solution of the problem which very nearly involved the world in a catastrophe of the first magnitude. Criticism comes from various quarters, but there was a feature common to all critics. None of them has that full knowledge of all the circumstances that is only open to His Majesty's Government. For myself, looking back, I see nothing to regret nor any reason to suppose that another course would have been preferable.

SPECTRE OF WAR

War to-day is so terrible in its effects on those, who take part in it. It brings so much loss and suffering even to those, who stand aside and watch the combat from the ring that it ought never be allowed to begin unless every praticable and honourable step has been taken to prevent it. That has been the view of this Government from the beginning and the Munich Agreement is only an incident in the consistent unwavering policy of peace.

"I will go further and say that preservation of Peace last September was only made possible by the events, which preceded it, by the exchange of letters between myself and Sgr. Mussolini in Summer 1937 and by the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian Agreement in February, 1938. Without the improvement of relations between this country and Italy I could never have obtained Sgr. Mussolini's co-operation in last September and without his co-operation, I do not believe peace could have been saved."

ECHO OF VISIT TO ROME

His and Lord Halifax's visit to Rome had been criticised by people apparently determined to obstruct every attempt to carry out the wishes of British and Italian peoples to live on good terms, friendship and understanding and settle differences by discussion and not force. That was true not only of Italy and Great Britain, but equally of France and Germany. "Let us cultivate the friendship of peoples. That can be done by individuals, by traders as well as by more official representatives. Let us make it clear to them that we do not regard them as potential foes, but rather as human beings like ourselves, with whom we are always prepared to talk on terms of equality with an open mind, hear their point of view and satisfy as far as we can, any reasonable aspirations that they may cherish and which do not conflict with the general rights of others to liberty and justice. In that way alone we shall remove these eternal suspicions, poison of international atmosphere and get back our security of mind and that confidence, which is the lifeblood of successful enterprise.

PLEA FOR REARMAMENT

We cannot forget that, though it takes at least two to make peace, one can make War. And until we have some clear understandings, in which all political tension is swept away, we must put ourselves in a position to defend ourselves against attack whether upon our land, our people or principles of freedom, with which our existence as a democracy is bound up and which to us seem to enshrine the highest atributes of human life and spirit. It is for this purpose of Defence not attack, that we are pursuing the task of rearmament with unrelenting vigour with the full approval of the country. It has taken us a long time, but progress is now being made more rapidly every day in all directions."

AIR FORCE.

Mr. Chamberlain then detailed the progress in all branches of the Services. During the year ending 31/3 sixty new warships of tonnage 130 thousands will have been added to the Navy and for the ensuing twelve months the addition will be even larger, namely about 75 ships of 150 thousand tons. The Air Force was also going ahead at an equally remarkable rate. In the last few months, we had doubled the rate of aircraft production and good progress was also made in recruiting. The difficiencies in anti-aircraft defences apparent in September had largely been removed. The position was very greatly improved, not only as regards increase of guns, but organisation.

Elaborating his National Voluntary Service broadcast Mr. Chamberlain said, "if we should ever be involved in war, we may well find that if we are not all in the firing line we may all be in the line of fire. And in meeting that danger, there is a new opportunity for service to the civil population in various branches of Civil Defence. We are not seeking to build up a vast Civil Defence force to be embodied like a professional army in wartime, relieving citizens in general of their responsibilities of their own defence. Our task is to find people for certain definite jobs, not find jobs for the whole people."

CIVIL DEFENCE.

Referring to plans for civil defence Mr. Chamberlain said "I am not afraid of the results of our appeal for voluntary workers. The spirit of service is ever present in our people, and was stronger than it is to-day. Our motto is neither 'defiance' nor 'deference.' It is Defence, and we confidently count on the response of the nation to show our determination to make that Defence invincible."

Alluding to the Rome visit, Mr. Chamberlain said: "We went to Rome to get to know the Italian statesmen better on to ascertain by personal discussion, what their viewpoint was and to make sure that they understood ourselves. We accomplished all that, and although there was complete frankness of speech on both sides, although we did not convert or attempt to convert one another to our own point of view on any subject on which we might differ, yet I can say, we came away better friends than when we went there."

ON "PEACE AND WAR."!

Concluding Mr. Chamberlain regretted it should be necessary to devote so much time and such a vast proportion of the revenue of the country to warlike preparation.

"I feel that now is the time that others should make a contribution. To-day, the air is full of rumours and suspicions, which ought not to be allowed to persist. For, peace could only be endangered by such challenge as was envisaged by the President of the United States in his New Year message, namely, a demand to dominate the world by force. That would be a demand, which as the President and I have already declared, democracies must inevitably resist. I cannot believe such a challenge is intended, for the consequences of War will be so grave that no Government would lightly embark on it. Moreover, I remain convinced that there are no differences, however serious, that cannot be solved without recourse to War by consultation and negotiation as laid down by the Munich Declaration."—Reuter.

DIRECT QUESTION FOR HITLER TO REPLY

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Once again Mr. Chamberlain had asked for "a sign". The London Press commentators, in addition, in underlying the firmer passages of the Premier's speech, emphasise the immediate importance of his remark that "Our attitude is defined beyond misunderstanding, and it is now time for others to make their contribution". This is regarded as a direct question for Herr Hitler to reply on Monday.

REAFFIRMED

The "Sunday Times" says "the Premier has reaffirmed the Anglo-German Munich declaration Let us hope that Herr Hitler will remain no less loyal to it because along that road lies the greatness and happiness of Europe and along no other".

OUTCOME AWAITED WITH ANXIETY

The "Observer", in the course of a leader, remarks that the Sudetenland is not the same thing as the French or British Sovereign territory. "It is worse than idle on our side to disguise the anxiety with which the outcome is awaited, or on the other side to mistake the cold rigid front that awaits the aggressor.—Reuter.

NO TOLERANCE OF INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL

Interpretation By U. S. Of Premier's Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is interpreted here as a welcome revelation of a more resolute attitude against further international blackmail. Circles in close touch with Government opine that come what may Mr Chamberlain will remain an optimist to the last. The warmth of his reference to Sgr. Mussolini so soon after Il Duce's acclamation of the fall of Barcelona as a victory for Fascism has caused some surprise. Many wish they could share the Premier's optimism, especially in view of impending Fascist triumph in Spain with a threat to Britain and France in the Mediterranean, and the prospect of France with the totalitarian pressure exerted on three fronts.—Reuter.

RUBLEE'S MISSION AT BERLIN

BERLIN, January 29.

Mr. Rublee is now expected to stay until Tuesday or Wednesday. It is understood that the progress is slowed by Dr. Wohltat, who is frequently obliged to refer to the higher authority.—Reuter.

The Great Earthquake!

DISEASED NATURE oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions; and the teeming earth
Is with a kind of cholic pinch'd and vex'd
By the imprisoning of unruly wind
Within her womb; which, for enlargement striving,
Shakes the old beldam earth, and topples down
Steeples and moss-grown towers.

—Shakespeare, Henry IV.

Changes In British Cabinet

Lord Chatfield For Co-ordination Of Defence

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The following changes in the Government are announced:—

Admiral Lord Chatfield, former First Sealord of the Admiralty becomes Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, instead of Sir Thomas Inskip.

Sir Thomas Inskip becomes Secretary for Dominions replacing Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has held the post jointly with the Colonial Secretaryship since the death of Lord Stanley in October.

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith becomes Minister for Agriculture in the place of W. H. Morrison, who has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Lord Winterton, ex-Chancellor of the Duchy becomes Paymaster General, relinquishing his seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Munster, ex-Paymaster-General succeeds Lord Strathcona and Mountroyal, who has resigned.

Mr. Morrison will assist Lord Chatfield and represent him in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN CABINET-MAKING

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A version of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was broadcast in Germany through regional transmitters.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet indicates that Mr. Chamberlain has adopted new technique in Cabinet-making, as he has brought to the Ministry men who are acknowledged in their own sphere, and are experts whose highly trained services cannot fail to be of utmost value. Mr. Chamberlain gave the first indication of the new technique, when he entrusted Sir John Anderson with the task of reorganising Civilian Defence services in Great Britain. Now as Minister for Co-ordination of Defence the Prime Minister has called upon Lord Chatfield, who is regarded perhaps as the leading strategist of the present time.

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, New Minister of Agriculture, is one of the leading authorities on agriculture in the House of Commons. It is regarded as an indication of Government's intention to press ahead with rearmament for defence that Mr. Morrison should be appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with the express task of assisting the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence. The Cabinet changes apparently dispose of the rumours of an early general election, and it now seems that Mr. Chamberlain will not decide to go to the country until the next autumn at the earliest. —Reuter.

Paris Press Comments

PARIS, Jan. 29

The British Cabinet reshuffle has aroused considerable interest here particularly the appointment of Lord Chatfield, whose mission says "The Excelsior" will be to prepare the way for new sacrifices which will be asked from the country in view of the acceleration of the programme of rearmament in all its spheres. —Reuter.

W. B. YEATS DEAD

Famous Poet, Dramatist And Mystic

LONDON, January 29.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. B. Yeats.—Reuter's Special.

(The late Dr. W. B. Yeats, LL.D., whose death is reported at the age of 73 was the most distinguished representative of the Irish literary movement, and was poet, dramatist and mystic. He was director of the Irish National Theatre, Dublin. He was Senator in the Irish Parliament from 1922 to 1928. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in November 1923. He got the LL.D. degree in 1924. He was President of the Irish Academy of Letters.

He was the author of a large number of publications in prose and verse, including "The Poems of William Black", "The Works of William Black", "The Secret Rose", "Ideals o fGood and Evil", "The King's Threshold", "The Green Helmet and other Poems", "Latin Poems" (1923), "Plays in Prose and Verse" (1923), "Plays and Controversies", "Essays" (1924) "Wheels and Butterflies" (1934).

CHAMBERLAIN'S 'MORAL COURAGE'!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Lord Chatfield has issued the following statement in connection with his appointment as Minister for Co-ordination of Defence in the reconstructed Cabinet:

"It is a great honour to me to have been asked by the Prime Minister to join his Cabinet in this very responsible post.

"I shall be proud to serve under such a Leader.

"His policy, and the moral courage it requires, has my admiration and complete support." —A. P.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 29

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, S. Ramanathan, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Ministers, Madras Government, and Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the newly elected president of the Tamil Nad P.C.C. and Mr. Shafi Mohmed. Vice-President of the Madras District Congress Committee and 22 others, of whom six are Socialists, were elected to the All-India Congress Committee this evening.

The election was held at the Congress House Fortyeight candidates stood for the 29 seats.—United Press.

BAN ON ENTRY OF NEWSPAPERMEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 29.

(By Telephone.)

Rajkot State authorities have issued to-day notices banning entry into State territory of Mr. Ratilal Mehta, representative of bhai Somani, representative of "Gujarat Samachar".

Fifty Agency Police are posted in Azad Chowk and nobody is allowed to enter the square.

"YOUR SUPERB VICTORY IN BARCELONA"

Mussolini Felicitates Franco On His 'Glorious' Achievement Against 'International Communism

ROME, January 28.

The Italian people are enthusiastic at the news of your superb victory in Barcelona which anticipates by a short while a final victory destined to inaugurate a new era, united and strong", declared Signor Mussolini in a telegram sent to General Franco.

The latter replied: "I am proud to number among my troops magnificent "Black Shirts" who, at the side of their Spanish comrades, have written these pages of glory against International Communism."—Reuter.

NO ASYLUM TO 'FIT' REFUGEES

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 28.

Orders have been received from the French Government to-night that all fit men of military age who crossed the frontier from Spain were to be sent back.

Some refugees were already in trains waiting to leave for the interior when the order was received. In some cases, French mobile troops and guards, who carried out the order had to use force to make the men return. Many protested bitterly declaring that they would rather die than be taken prisoners by "nationalists."

To-night only women, children and old people were allowed over the frontier.—Reuter.

REFUGEES CROSS FRONTIER

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 28.

A thousand Spanish refugees including 60 Republican soldiers to-day have crossed the frontier at Perthus, and are being sent to the interior of France.

French troops from local garrisons are reinforcing the Senegalese forces stationed on the frontier towns of Perthus, Arbere, Bourgmadame.

Fifteen thousand refugees are expected shortly at Bourgmadame.—Reuter.

1,500 REPUBLICANS 'INTERNED'

PRAT DE MOLLO (Pyrenees), Jan. 28.

Over 15,000 Red Republican soldiers, who crossed the French Frontier near here were interned to-day.

No refugees are expected in Prat De Mollo, which is separated from Spain by high mountains and also because roads from France and from Spain do not meet.

Nevertheless, a veritable procession of troops and civilians crossed a snow covered pass at a height of 5,250 feet above sea level.

The civilians abandoned their vehicles where roads stopped and soldiers dumped their arms and ammunition.

About 4,000 have already arrived.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S ARMY LEAVES BARCELONA

BARCELONA, Jan. 28.

General Franco's army of occupation has left Barcelona.

The Civil Guards are now patrolling the streets, supported by a few battalions of the Nationalist second line troops. The culminating hour of the nationalist occupation came at 11-00 a.m. when a field mass was celebrated in Plaza De Cataluna in the heart of the city. There was an impressive scene at the end of the ceremony when Solchaga sprang up some steps dominating the square and shouted "Arriba Espana Viva Franco Viva Catalonia Espanola.'" The last phrase is significant as marking the end of Catalan separatism.—Reuter.

REFUGEES RUSH TO Fr. FRONTIER

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 28.

With the growing stream of refugees reaching the French Frontier, the military authorities have adopted measures for maintaining public order.

A battalion of Sengalese is distributed between towns Cerbere, Part De Molle and Perthus.

Another battalion of Infantry has been sent to patrol De Carol. Squadrons of dragoons are on their way to the frontier.

Meanwhile, the railway authorities are making arrangements to transport 4,000 refugees from the frontier into the interior this afternoon.

Several hundred refugees, including aged men, women and children sought shelter from cold during the night at the Spanish end of the International tunnel at Cerbere.

This morning, they made their way along the railway track into France.—Reuter.

Food & Medical Suppliers For Franco's Troops

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.

Large quantities of food purchased daily during the past week have been taken to the Nationalist Spain.

Medical supplies also bought for the wounded Franco soldiers are continuously arriving in Southern Spain from various fronts, chiefly from Estremadura.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT IN B. P. C. C.

(Continued from Page 1.)

nominated the candidates, the chairman replied that all the names were proposed by Mr. S. K. Patil and seconded by Mr. Achrekar.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally proposed the names of Messrs. S. A. Brelv., Mr. R. K. Prabhu, V. B. Karnik and Dr. P. S. Nair. He stated that he had no objection to the name of Mr. Thakkar, as he was not a defeated candidate in the delegates' election.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy, rising on a point of information, asked whether the chairman was aware of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress seeking proper representation of minority communities in the Provincial Committees. The chairman replied that whatever was the resolution, it was there.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Narayanswamy then moved the adjournment of the House on the grounds that due regard to the resolution of the Working Committee had not been given, while co-opting members, and secondly the candidates defeated in the delegates' election had been included in the co-option of members, which was not a good and healthy principle.

The chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Meherally in making a personal appeal to the chairman not to be touchy" pointed out that in the interests of the House, he hoped that the same cordiality and good-will which had prevailed so far among the members of the House, would continue to prevail in the future.

The moment Mr. Narayanswamy was again on his feet, the chairman declared the meeting dispersed, amidst protests from the member and shouts and jeers and boos from the spectators.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce the following results of the election which took place on Sunday evening at the meeting of the delegates from the Province of Bombay.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF THE B. P. C. C.—5 SEATS

Smt. Shantabai Vengasarkar,
Sjt. Ratilal Thakkar,
Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh,
Sjt. P. R. Lele,
Sjt. Soonderdas Morarji.

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World Achievement.

Blackcurrants For Instance

The fruit growing world does well to know something of East Malling in Kent. It is at East Malling that we find a Research Station where fruits are studied with infinite care, and where experiments of all sorts are carried out on 100 acres of soil. There is a staff of about 30, and every one has plenty to do. What they do does not win universal applause, but that is only because the public knows so little about it.

The East Malling Research Station was established about 26 years ago, and its task to-day is to know everything there is to know about the best ways of growing fruits and transporting them.

Few of us realise how much our health and happiness depend on the work of research bodies like this one To most of us plums are plums and raspberries are raspberries—but when we study the reports of East Malling we discover how much there is to know about fruits, how many diseases they suffer from, how important it is to protect them from enemies, how greatly any one fruit can be improved by scientific cultivation.

Take blackcurrants, for instance. The specialists at East Malling discovered that all our varieties of raspberries and currants are muddled up and misnamed. One man's Belle de Boskoop blackcurrant was another man's Baldwin currant; while at least eight varieties of raspberry were masquerading under the name of Baumforth's Seedling.

The next thing was to track down the source of a disease which was spreading alarmingly among blackcurrants. The Big Bud Mite was found to be the cause, and now a spray is used against it, with splendid results.

Insecurity Of Investment In Government Securities

Exposition Of Legal Aspects And Need For Amending Legislation

(By Chhelshankar D. Vyas)

The investors in Government of India Gilt-edged Securities are much perturbed over the insecurity of their investments particularly brought to light by the recent judgment of the Privy Council in the case of "Secretary of State v. Bank of India Ltd.," which in my humble opinion is in contravention of the procedure laid down in the "Securities Manual" and the explanations, undertakings and assurances given in the "Guide Book for the Investors in Government of India Securities," compiled and published by the Governments of India.

The decision of the Privy Council is published in 40-Bombay Law Reporter at page 858. With a view to give the readers a clear idea of the case, I would briefly summarize the facts as under:—

A G. P. Note bearing interest at 3 1|2 p.c. of 1854-55 for Rs. 5,000|- stood at one time in the name of one Gangabai. One S. R. Acharya forged her signature, endorsed it in his own favour and thereafter transferred the note by endorsement to the Bank of India Ltd. On the fraud being detected, Acharya was subsequently tried and convicted on 23rd January, 1933.

In July 1932, the Bank of India presented the said Pro-Note to the Superintendent P.D.O., Bombay, for renewal and on June 20, 1932, a renewed Pro-Note was issued to the Bank of India Ltd.

Gangabai, the original owner of the said Pro-Note demanded the sum of Rs. 5,000|- from the Government and subsequently filed a suit (No. 941 of 1933) in the Bombay High Court and obtained a decree against the Secretary of State for Rs. 5,016-4-9.

On 2nd April 1935 and again on 25th April 1935, the Controller of Currency called on the Bank of India to pay up the amount of the decree and costs.

SUIT AGAINST BANK OF INDIA

Ultimately on 14th August 1935, the Secretary of State for India filed a suit against the Bank of India Limited, to recover Rs. 5,091-5-3 inclusive of interest and in the alternative for the return of the Pro-Note, the plaintiff claiming to recover the amount under an implied contract of indemnity.

The defendants contended that the Superintendent P.D.O., the prescribed officer under Section 12 of the Securities Act, was satisfied of the justice of the defendants' claim to the Pro-Note and that all risks relative to the genuineness of the endorsements on the note surrendered by the defendants were taken and accepted by the Plaintiff having waived the right of asking for indemnity under Section 21 of the Securities Act.

The suit was dismissed by the Hon. Mr. B. J. Wadia J. who during the course of his judgment observed 'that the issue of a fresh Promissory Note constituted a fresh contract under 16 (1) of the Indian Securities Act 1920 between the Government and the person in whose favour it was issued and inherited none of the disabilities and was free from any infirmities of the old Note and consequently the Secretary of State was not entitled either to the return of the renewed note or the value thereof. It was further opined that he covenant of indemnity which the Common Law normally implied where one person acted upon the request of another, did not apply to the renewal of a Government Pro-Note under the provisions or the Indian Securities Act 1920.'

This judgment was upheld in appeal by the Chief Justice Sir J. Beaumaunt and Mr. Justice Rangnekar.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

In the final appeal the Privy Council however held adversely as under:—

(1) That the ordinary common law rule of implied indemnity applied in this case, and that under that rule the Public Debt Office renewed the Note to the defendants on an implied contract on their part to indemnify Government against any loss which the latter would suffer as the result of the renewal of the note.

(2) That the above rule applied even though the act of the Government Officer in renewing the note involved the exercise of choice, deliberation or judgment on his part.

(3) That S. 21 of the Indian Securities Act did not exclude the implication of the common law indemnity.

(4) That the plaintiff was therefore entitled to be indemnified and to recover the amount of the loss sustained by him.

Before, I proceed further, I would like to draw the attention of readers particularly to an important fact viz. that through some oversight the Counsel for the defendant Bank failed to place before the High Court of Bombay and the Privy Council the rules and procedure laid down in the Government "Securities Manual" published under authority of your Government and also the explanations and assurances given by your Government in the "Guide Book" for the Investors in Government Securities. I am confident, that if these facts were placed before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judgment of their Lordships would have gone in favour of the defendant Bank.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MANUAL

In order to bring out the untenability of the stand taken by the Secretary of State before the Privy Council, I beg to reproduce the following relevant extracts from the Government Securities Manual.

"'The rules in this Manual lay down the procedure to be followed in Government offices in dealing with Securities issued in respect of the Government of India's Rupee debt.'"

"'The procedure laid down in this Manual is based both on those statutory rules and the departmental instructions supplementary thereto, which the Government of India have issued from time to time on a number of other matters connected with their securities'."

Para 4-A. "A person who has obtained possession of a Promissory Note belonging to another person can use it to his advantage, but only if he is prepared to forge an endorsement or to impersonate the rightful owner, and the rules, laid down in subsequent chapters of this Manual for dealing with Promissory Notes when presented at a Government office render such acts dangerous. A Promissory note is negotiable somewhat more readily than a stock-certificate and less readily than a bearer-bond. ownership of which passes simply by transference of the bond and consequently a Promissory Note is thus a compromise between the extremes of complete Security and immediate negotiability."

Para 35: "'Government is responsible for the payment of interest to the actual owner of a note.' As the ownership of a note is transferable by mere endorsement it is of great importance, that before paying interest. 'Treasury officers should scrutinise endorsements carefully in order to satisfy themselves, that the person by whom, or on whose behalf, payment of interest is claimed, is the lawful owner of the Note. It is not merely the last endorsement which needs scrutinising. The note may have changed ownership several times and although the last endorsement may itself be in the proper form, and the last endorsee's title good as against that of the next preceding owner, the latter's title may itself be defective, by reason of some legal defect in earlier endorsements. Treasury officers should therefore be careful to satisfy themselves, as laid down in clause (2) and (3) of paragraph 36 that all the endorsements are in order and they as well as all Government officers who have to handle Government Securities, should familiarise themselves with the main facts regarding the various kinds of endorsements set forth in Chapter V. In all doubtful cases or in cases which do not appear to be fully covered by these instructions, Treasury Officers should refuse to pay interest and should refer the case to the Public Office.'"

Para 40:—"'Before renewing a Note and issuing a fresh Note in favour of the applicant, the Public Debt Office carefully tests the latter's title and as that office, by reason of its experience in such matters, is the authority best qualified to pronounce an opinion on any question of title or on the validity of any endorsement, it is obviously desirable that Government Officers should not take the responsibility of accepting a Note or of recognising its ownership unless the title of the presenter is clear and indisputable.

Para 57:—In the case of Promissory Notes renewal may be either optional or compulsory. In either case it is of considerable importance both to the Government and the public.' The importance arises from the fact that a renewed Promissory Note is an entirely new contract, with the person in whose favour it is issued. Consequently if the old note is not properly discharged, both the old and new contract remain in force. 'The holder of a note may indeed receipt or discharge it for renewal and get a new note in his own name but if he is not the person who has power and right to discharge the old note, there will still be claims on Government under it, independently of those under the new note i.e. both will be in legal force at the same time. The mere issue if a new Note does not cancel the old. The Public Debt Office is therefore careful not to issue a new engagement, until it is satisfied one is in proper legal form and one is in proper legal form and that the person who has receipted it for renewal is legally qualified to discharge Government from all liability thereunder'."

.... A CLEAN TITLE

Para: 58:—"'The fact that renewal gives a clean title to a Note makes the right to claim renewal, that is to have Government's obligation to the holder admitted and declared an important one. A person who receives a Note may be to some extent doubtful of the validity of the chain of endorsements, but by receipting it for renewal he can always raise the question and have it decided. Similarly from the point of view of the interests of Government, when the Note is presented at a treasury or at any other Government office, and when there is any question as to the validity of the endorsements thereon or as to the ownership of the note, 'it is obviously desirable that the Public ownership of the note, 'it is opportunity, which renewal affords, of examining the title to the Note before any Act is done, which binds the Government to admit the holders' ownership.' It is for these reasons that the Treasury Officers have been instructed to refuse to pay interest whenever any of the endorsements are other than such as can be accepted without question, as set forth in chapter VI. 'Treasury and the Government officers who receive notes by endorsement will, therefore, unless the validity of the endorsements is clear and beyond question, have the title to such notes tested by the Public Debt Office by requiring the holder to apply for renewal'

Para 59(7): When renewal is necessary: "Generally if the officer before whom the note is presented for payment of interest has any reason to believe that the title of the person so presenting the note is irregular or not fully proved."

Para 62(6) Defective title: "If the defect however be a serious one which it would be inadvisable to overlook or if the holder when the defect is formal, refuses to enter into the bond mentioned above then the Public Debt office will refuse to renew the note or to pay interest until the defects in title are cured by the holder."

"EXTRACTS FROM THE GUIDE BOOK"

Para 35: "It is for this reason that the Government officers have been instructed to refuse payment of interest unless all the endorsements are valid, and unless these show that the person or on whose behalf interest is claimed is the lawful owner of the Note. In the particular case of payment of interest at Treasuries, Treasury officers have been instructed that if the endorsements are not in one of the recognised forms, or if there is any doubt as to the Validity of any of them or as to the ownership of the Note, they should refuse payment of interest and instruct the claimant to get the note renewed in his favour by the Public Debt Office. The Public Debt Office has been given an opportunity of examining the claimant's title."

Para 41: "In paragraph 35 of the preceding Chapter it was pointed out that endorsements on promissory Notes are scrutinised carefully at Treasuries, and other Government Offices, in order to see that the person by or on whose behalf interest is claimed is in fact the lawful owner of the Note. Purchasers of Promissory Notes are recommended to take similar precautions and whenever there is any doubt as to the ownership of a Note or the validity of any endorsement thereon, it should not be accepted until the Vendor has had it renewed by the Public Debt Office; otherwise the purchaser may find that he has bought something which does not legally belong to the Vendor and when he comes to present the note at a Government Office for payment of interest or for repayment of the capital sum at Maturity of the loan he will find that the Government will not recognise his title to the Note."

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ACT 1920

Section 12:—Renewal of Promissory Note: "Subject to the provision of Section 13. a person claiming to be entitled to a Government Promissory Note, may, on applying to the prescribed officer and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer, a renewed Promissory Note."

Section 13: Governs the renewal of Government Promissory Note: "When there is a dispute as to the title to a Government Promissory Note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed officer may:—

(a) "When any party to the dispute has obtained a final decision from a Court of Competent jurisdiction declaring him to be entitled to such note, issue a renewed note in favour of such party or

"(b) refuse to renew the note until such a decision has been obtained. or

"(c) after such enquiry as hereinunder provided and consideration of the result thereof declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, issue a renewed note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of Section 12, unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of a title to such a note.

"(2) for the purpose of the enquiry referred to in Sub-Section (1) the prescribed officer may himself record or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded the whole or any part thereof such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the Second Class Subordinate to him and empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf to record the evidence and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

"Explanation:—For the purpose of this Sub-section, the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the Promissory Note is payable and where interest is payable at a Presidency Town, the Chief Presidency Magistrate or at a place in a State in India the Political Agent.

"(3) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may if he think fit record evidence on oath'."

Section 16:—"Liability in respect of Promissory Notes renewed, etc: (1) "When a renewed Government Promissory Note has been issued under Section 12, or a new Government Promissory Note has been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under Section 15 in favour of any person, the note as issued shall be deemed to constitute a new contract between the Government and such person and all persons deriving title therefrom through him.

"(2) No such renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights as against the Government of any other person to the Security or Securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided."

INDEMNITY

Section 21:—Provisions for Indemnity: "Not-withstanding anything in sections 10, 12, 13, or 15 the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of these sections:—

"(i) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity under the original security or securities so renewed, converted consolidated or sub-divided as the case may be, or

"(ii) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert consolidate or sub-divide a security unless such indemnity is given."

Section 24: Power to make Rules: "(1) The Governor-General-in-Council may after previous publication make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

"(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, viz:—

"(a) The manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be made and acknowledged.

"(g) The officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 21.

"(j) The form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division.

"(m) The taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government Securities or who obtain duplicates, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

"(r) Generally all matters connected with the grant of duplicates renewed, converted, consolidated and sub-divided securities.

"(4) Rules made under this Section shall be published in the 'Gazette of India' and shall have thereupon the effect as if enacted in this Act."

(To Be Continued.)

A SHORT STORY

Too Much Talk

(BY KARL GRAYSON)

Angus Boone talked too much. We found out the day he came to work for the Register. He got Ed Jordan and Asa Blood into a corner and began talking about horse racing. Ed and Asa let him talk. They didn't believe much of anything he said, but they were amused. He had a way of interspersing his monologue with bits of humour. When they got tired of listening they walked off and left him, and Angus didn't mind at all.

Angus' first assignment was to help Fred Wright on the police job. He got back to the office a half hour before dead line and wrote as neat and exciting a bit of copy as you ever laid your eyes on. It was a dramatic account of a woman who had shot herself and then her son. The son died, but the woman lived for a couple of hours—long enough for Angus to ask her a few questions.

After Angus turned in his copy he got a bunch of us together and told us what he thought of our police department. He told us about changes he'd make if given the opportunity, of new men he'd hire and old ones he'd fire. He was serious enough about it, but he was funny just the same. We got a big kick out of listening.

We liked Angus, but we felt sorry for him. Sooner or later the Old Man was going to find out that he talked too much. The Old Man hated to hear anyone shooting off his mouth. We had learned long since to keep our mouths shut if we wanted to stay on the Register's payroll.

Ed Jordan tried to warn Angus, but Angus was scornful.

"It's a free country, isn't it? Free speech, free press, free everything. I got a right to say what I want when and where [illegible] I want."

Ed wasn't one to argue. He only shrugged and shook his head sadly and dropped the matter. Nobody attempted to warn Angus again. We knew he wasn't the type to take kindly to such warning. Instead we waited and watched and expected that one day soon the Old Man would send down his emissary with a note for Mr. Angus Boone, or a command to appear in the office on the top floor.

Time passed and nothing happened. Perhaps this was because the Old Man was too concerned with the alarming fact that the Register's circulation was dropping off at an astonishing rate. The obvious reason was that the News and the Chronicle had scooped us twice in the past month and readers were beginning to notice. Then, too, the News was sponsoring a community drive to raise funds for orphanage kids and folks were giving their wholehearted support.

Frankly, we were all a little worried about what was going to happen and about our jobs. What the Register needed was something so startling as to cause people to buy the paper out of curiosity and a sense of civic duty.

We were all worried except Angus. Angus seemed concerned with nothing much except a chance to orate. In one week he attacked the city government, the nurses' association, public playgrounds and wound up by taking a crack at the policy of the Register itself. He'd argue at the drop of a hat, and if you didn't drop a hat he'd just talk.

On Tuesday morning of Angus' third week in the city room Red Carlton, the Old Man's emissary, came strutting in and headed for Angus desk. We knew the signs. Angus was through. Red only looked and acted that way when he was about to fire somebody.

Angus, at the moment, was talking on the telephone. He had been talking on the telephone for ten minutes. None of us paid much attention because the fact that Angus was talking, whether on the telephone or otherwise, was a condition to which we had become quite used.

Red Carlton stood by Angus' desk, shifting from one foot to the next, impatiently waiting for Angus to hang up so he could give him the bad news. But Angus didn't hang up. Instead, he cupped his hand over the receiver and said something to Red. Red stared at him, started to retort, but changed his mind when Angus returned to his conversation. Red waited a minute, then turned on his heel and went out.

Ed Jordan and Asa Blood and I exchanged looks. We didn't know what it was all about, but the fact that Red had departed so suddenly aroused our curiosity. Nor could we hear Angus' conversation. He appeared to be excited, then comforting, then persuasive, then argumentative. After ten minutes more of it he suddenly stopped talking and just listened. Then he grinned and nodded and hung up the receiver and ran some paper into his typewriter.

A quarter of an hour passed. Red Carlton came back, and the kid looked excited. He said something to Angus and Angus patted him on the back and went back to his typewriter. More time passed. Angus finished writing, rolled out the paper and headed for the elevator.

We didn't see him again until the next day. But we read what had happened in that evening's issue of the Register. Mrs. Robert Somers, wife of a prominent broker, had decided to commit suicide because she believed her husband unfaithful. Having been socially prominent all her life she didn't intend to let this event pass by without the proper newspaper notices. So she called the Register to tell them what she planned. It was Angus who answered. Angus argued with her. He argued so long and so convincingly that Red Carlton had time to notify the police and the police had time to get to Mrs. Somers while Angus was still talking.

It was a scoop for the Register. It made a great story, especially when Mrs. Somers husband, for the first time made aware of his supposed deceit, cleared things up with his wife and they lived happily ever after.

The Old Man gave Angus a bonus and Angus gave us a dissertation on people who talked too much.

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"NOT TO TERRORISE INHABITANTS"

Orissa Govt. Communique On Troop Movements

CUTTACK, Jan. 28.

The Government of Orissa in a communique state that the Government with the approval of the Officer Commanding the troops, now located in Orissa, publish the following extract from Orders issued to that force by the Commanding Officer, believing that the publication will help to create a feeling of confidence, which they, as well as the Commanding Officer, and all concerned, desire:

The force has not come here to terrorise the inhabitants. Our aim must be rather to win their confidence gradually. We must show the inhabitants of the province that we are here determined to restore and maintain order, but we have not come up as an avenging army. Some of the methods by which this confidence may be gained are, (a) fairly constant touring the area and talking to inhabitants, (b) participation in games and sports as far as possible; (c) minor medical aid; and (d) if available use of unit band.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, a Football Team Is Only Known as the Eleven But—Oh, Forget It — By BUD FISHER

OFFICER MUTT, I WANT YOU TO GO OUT AND BRING THAT MAN BUMPTY INTO COURT!
BUT JUDGE, YOUR HONOR, NOT THAT I'M AFRAID, UNDERSTAND-
-BUT THAT MAN BUMPTY IS THREE TIMES MY SIZE AND HE'S KNOWN FOR RESISTING ARREST AND BEATING UP OFFICERS. HE'S AS STRONG AS A BULL!
? ?
STRONG AS A BULL, MY EYE! I BROUGHT HIM IN!
YOU BROUGHT HIM IN?
WELL-ER-ME AND NINE OTHER COPS!
COURT

Our Madras Letter

WHERE KHADI REPLACES WOOL

Govt. Order For Medical Institutions

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Government of India have ordered a traffic survey of the Chamrajanagar-Satyamangalam Railway project and the Mysore Government will undertake the survey shortly. According to the present arrangements, the Mysore State will bear the whole cost of the traffic survey and in the event of the construction of the railway being undertaken, the cost will be met by the Government of India. The history of the proposal to connect Mysore with the southern portion of the Madras Presidency goes back to several decades. The first survey of the line to connect Nanjangud with Erode appears to have been made in the early nineties and there have been many surveys and estimates subsequently. It is understood that the latest proposal involves the construction of a railway from Chamrajanagar to Mettupalayam in Coimbatore district, a distance of about 85 miles.

It would appear that the Government of India and the railways concerned are not able to agree on terms for the construction of the line, with the result that the whole question has been allowed to hang fire. The Railway Board it is stated, requires fresh engineering and traffic surveys before the question of construction of the line can be considered. The estimated cost of the line varies from Rs. 76 lakhs to Rs. 191 lakhs.

FUEL PLANTATIONS.

The Government of Madras have selected the Nemalur Forest panchayat in Chingleput district and the Maddireddigaripalli Forest panchayat in Chittoor district for easy carrying out experiments on the possibilities of growing fuel and fodder plantations. The Nemalur Panchayat is already experimenting in the production of grass under the supervision of the Agricultural department. This decision is in pursuance of the recommendation of the Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee at its meeting on October 17 last, that the methods adopted by the Forest Department of the United Provinces known as Taungya (forest-cum-agriculture) might be tried in one or two forest panchayats in the Presidency so as to examine the possibilities of creating fuel and fodder plantations

"HOOTING NUISANCE."

Unnecessary hooting of motor horns will be an offence in the city hereafter. The city police have decided to have a week's concentrated drive against such nuisance towards the end of this month. The Commissioner of Police has issued a circular to police officials in the city drawing their attention to the great deal of "unnecessary sounding of horns in the city which must be stopped". "In no circumstances," he says, "should a horn ever be sounded continuously. Short separate notes alone should be sounded." Police officials have been directed to pay particular attention to such rapidly developing nuisance and note the numbers of all cars, the drivers of which offend in that respect.

KHADI REPLACES WOOL

Orders have been passed by the Government of Madras that 50 per cent. of the stock of woollen blankets in each Government medical institution may gradually be replaced by thick cotton khaddar blankets, keeping the remaining 50 per cent. of the stock as woollen blankets and that the additional stock of 10 per cent. required to meet unforeseen circumstances may also be of khaddar blankets. A contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the National (Congress) Planning Committee has been sanctioned. The Government have granted a loan of Rs. 6,500 to the proprietor of an envelope manufacturing company in Madras, to develop the manufacture of envelopes. For the purpose of developing the gold thread industry, a loan of Rs. 6,500 has been sanctioned to a gold thread manufacturer at Kumbakonam. With a view to reviving the silk spinning and weaving industry in the Nagpur taluk the local Government have advanced a loan of Rs. 100 each free of interest, to two families who had abandoned the industry recently for want of capital. They have also approved the proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce to start two training centres in the manufacture of hand-made paper, one at Kodambakkam and the other at Kosigi, in Adoni taluk and attach the classes to the aided industrial schools and pay the institutions full grant-in-aid to meet the entire cost of the classes.

RADIO LABORATORY.

In the last month, the Government have authorised the Radio Engineer to purchase equipment for a laboratory for servicing sets and for research in radio technique. The laboratory is expected to be set up before the end of this financial year. In view of the shortage of water in the Red Hills Lake, the Government restricted the supply of water to the ayacut to ten days, and later to an extent of 300 acres, in Polal and Thandalkalani villages alone for a further period of ten days. The Government have also asked the Corporation authorities to take all possible steps towards economy in the consumption of water in the city. The general question of further action to be taken to safeguard the supply of water to the City of Madras is under contemplation.

This Is No Holy War!

Catholics Denounce Franco

By Tarapada Basu

Mr. Kerillis, the "national" journalist and member of French Parliament, is not alone to turn anxiously towards Spain, among all those who have uptil now regarded Franco more or less with sympathy. As for himself, he declared to have put at first his faith in an "anti-communist revolt." But, he himself tires off the masque of the Hitler's propaganda and fascist expansion in France. In spite of his biased attitude and his ignorance of certain problems he does not always remain blind to realities. He does not conceal that the attitude of the French Communist agrees with the interests of the threatened democratic nations.

He had seen in Franco, says he, "a champion of the Church". But Franco's enslavement to Mussolini and Hitler, who persecuted the German Catholics and who deeply insulted dignities of the Church, must have induced him to some reflection.

His own anxieties, are they not also those of the Church, of the Pope, alarmed by the relations between Burgos and Hitler and Mussolini, of the French catholics who fear that the threats of the encirclement formulated in "Mein Kampf" might be realised, and at last, those of the Spanish Catholics themselves? Yes, they are. And not only of the Basque Catholics decimeted by Franco's hordes but also, this time, those of the Catholic clergy in the territory dominated by the Franco terror

Pope's Authority Scoffed At

No Catholic is unaware of the fact reported in the "Croix" that the increasing dissensions between Requets, Phalangists and the Francoites are creating great anxiety in Burgos. Uneasiness is also apparent among the higher clergy, and is it not quite significant that the recent prayers ordered all through fascist Spain should have been "for peace" and not for "for victory". Cardinal Goma and many of his prelates have recently recalled that, what mattered, was to be a "Roman Catholic" and not merely a Spanish Catholic. It is the same as saying that the Franco Government has attempted to use religion as a political tool?

But the authority of the Pope was scoffed at when he rose against the Nazi atrocities. The encyclical letter against Hitlerism was banned in Franco territory.

Francisco G. de Mardones Zabalandikoetxea, secretary General of the Basque Christian Trade Unions, reports in a pamphlet, preceded by a preface by Gaston Tessier, Secretary-General of the French Christian Workers Unions: When, in 1934 the Catholic minister, Gimenez Fernandez, shot by the Hitlerine phalangists, introduced a social legislation bill, a Catholic conservative deputy Lamaine de Clairec, made the following statement in the Spanish Chamber, "If in the name of the Pope, my estates are cut, I shall turn Greek-schismatic!"

It Is No Holy War!

It is conceivable that in such circumstances, the Catholics, as the Rev. Father Leon Merklen states it in the "Croix", "refuse to call 'holy war' a movement where so many political and human elements intervene, and, what is more, refuse to identify this movement with the cause of Catholicism and to commit Christian matters left by God to the free discussion of men."

The director of the Great Catholic Journal expresses his firm desire "to remain on the impartial ground of the strict truth and on the serene level of the Christian faith." He is not unaware that this will earn him a long litany of ridiculous abuse and slanderous accusations on the part of certain representatives of white 'Spain.' And indeed, it had brought him immediately vituperations of the "Action Francaise" (French fascist paper).

It all goes to say, that in the light of facts, the Catholics do not see any more in Franco a defender of the Church. One may even say that many of them consider him as an enemy of freedom and conscience. Father Merklen writes indeed, "The influence of Hitlerism grows every day in the entourage of the General."

If the censure of the racial doctrines by the Pope has passed almost entirely unnoticed, the writings of Hitler, Rosenberg, Streicher are translated into Spanish and widely spread. Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Franco and minister of Interior in the Franco Territory does not conceal from his visitors his leanings towards the German National Socialism.

Tolerance of Barcelona Govt.

The Catholic writer, who thus separates the interests of his faith from the evil cause of Franco, notes elsewhere, the tolerance practised by the Barcelona Government, when he declares that there shall remain in Spain "anarchists, communists etc." after this war and when he ascertains that the Catholics shall only recur to means of persuasion towards them. He seems to consider the re-establishment on the whole of the Spanish territory of a democratic regime, where all the political parties existing at present in the Spanish Republic will have the right to function and, where, at the same time, the free practice of religion will be respected. "We abstain", he writes, "from confusing politics with religion and give precedence in the restoration of Spain to the spiritual means of Catholic action over the human and political procedure." The Catholic writer repudiates flatly the "anti-communist" slogan, which serves as a disguise for fascist action. As he says, the name of "Communist" is bestowed, as the case may be, upon different opponents of Hitlerism and upon all obstacles to its aims. It is that "anti-Communism" that made possible the conquest of Austria, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, as well as the invasion of Spain. It is in the name of "anti-communism" that Japanese have attacked China of the Koumintang and bombarded Catholic missions and churches. We cannot but rejoice on the fact that many are beginning to see things clearly. It is, indeed, fortunate for the future democracy that the Catholics see Franco, as he is, but as Christian they must not be satisfied with just breaking away from Hitler's and Mussolini's agents in Spain. As fervent as may be our wish for the appeasement of Spain, it remains clear, that it cannot be reached by means of a mediation which would put on an even level an attacked country and its invaders, a country of democratic tolerance and a horde of persecutors.

PERSONALITIES IN GERMANY

Ribbentrop, Goering & Goebbels

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Mail).

It is believed here that the sixth birthday of the Nazi regime —January 30—will be signalised by certain changes in the party hierarchy. The Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Goebbels, in its present form, is likely to be dissolved.

Herr von Ribbentrop will then take over all agenda dealing with propaganda abroad and will thus look after the foreign Press. Field Marshal Goering will take over the cultural side, and will handle propaganda at home. Goebbels will thus be relieved of his Propaganda duties. The balance of power, however, will, according to Hitler's invariable policy, be preserved. Goebbels will not go out into the wilderness The Prussian Cabinet, which consists mainly of Goering and his Finance Minister Popitz, is likely to be dissolved, and Goebbels will be appointed supreme Gauleiter of Prussia.

AT FOREIGN OFFICE

As it is Ribbentrop continues to strengthen his personal control over the German Foreign Office. It is probable, I am told, that Baron von Wizsacker, the permanent head of the Foreign Office, will shortly be removed from that post and sent to Warsaw as an Ambassador. The Baron is a man of moderate views, a former devotee of Stresemann and of the League of Nations, who only recently joined the Nazi Party. He is likely to be replaced at the Foreign Office by a man more after Ribbentrop's heart. Herr Lorentz, who is a close associate of Herr Himmler. Herr Lorentz, hitherto, has been in charge of the department concerned with foreigners of German extraction. It is probable that Herr von Moltke, the present Ambassador in Warsaw, will be transferred to Paris in place of Herr Welczeck, who may now retire from the service.

GOERING'S POPULARITY

Of course, according to a London columnist, Ribbentrop is unlikely to prove as popular an emissary as Field-Marshal Goering when he visits Warsaw at the end of the month. From English as well as from Polish sources, it is learnt here that Goering is the best-liked German in Poland, which he has visited several times. His popularity comes from a shooting incident which shows the Field-Marshal both as a good sportsman and as a good diplomat. On his first visit to Bialovieza, the famous Polish big-game shoot near the Russian frontier, he had let the Poles know he would like to shoot a lynx, an animal which hitherto had evaded his rifle. At the right moment three lynx came out into the open snow. Bang want Goering's rifle, and one lynx lay dead.

"Shoot again!" cried General Sabrycy, the Polish Vice-Minister for War. But Goering lowered his arm, and the lynx went down the line to be shot by Poles.

"Why didn't you fire" again?" said General Sabrycy. "Bah!" said Goering pleasantly, "I only wanted one for my collection. There are many better shots than I am here. Why should all the shoot be for me!"

JEW PERSECUTION

It is generally accepted here that Goering disapproved of the recent persecution of the Jews. His disapproval, however, was little heeded. It took him ten days to secure the release from prison of one of his closest Jewish friends. Now there is a story current in London of a plea by Goering to Hitler that at least Jewish children might be spared the pogrom. The Fuehrer considered the matter for a moment. Then he said, "No". little crocodiles will grow into big crocodiles, and will eat us all up."

Meanwhile, the story, real or apocryphal, that Dr. Goebbels was beaten up by the friends of Gustav Froelich, the German Film actor, has given rise to a popular pun in Germany.

The name Froelich means happy "How wonderful it would be," say the Germans, "to be Froelich, just for a day."

FINANCIAL HELP FOR STUDENTS

New Co-operative Venture In Baroda

The following Press Note has been issued:—

An interesting central institution on co-operative lines has been recently registered to function in Baroda District to give necessary financial help in furthering studies to the promising youths of the area known as Kanam, Vakal and Chorasi comprising Karjan, Sinor, Dabhoi, Baroda, Padra, Waghodia and Sankheda talukas.

The objects of the society are: (1) to give financial help to deserving students for higher education in Arts, Commerce, industries etc., in India and abroad (2) to financially help students during training or apprentice period in various industries (3) to help them in India or abroad with necessary finance or find them suitable employment (4) to work as an information bureau and (5) to run students homes at important centres.

The share capital will be limited to Rs. 50,000 with 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each and the membership is restricted to the bonafide residents, the public libraries and the co-operative societies of the area limited by the by-laws. The society is to be managed by a committee of directors elected from amongst the members.

The maximum amount of a loan in a year is Rs. 500 for India and Rs. 2,000 for abroad, and would be given only for higher education—as enumerated in the by-laws. Loans are to be repaid in small monthly instalments within ten years. 6 per cent interest will be charged on loans. The maximum rate of dividend to be paid on shares is fixed at 4 per cent.

EVERY PERSON SHOULD TRY THE
NEW Listerine Tooth Paste
Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Detergent energy released at first touch of saliva. Whitens, brightens, polishes—cleans decay areas never before reached.

●The new Luster-Foam detergent in Listerine Tooth Paste works a miracle in your mouth. The moment saliva touches it, it generates thousands upon thousands of tiny bubbles alive with detergent energy. It penetrates into decay-ridden "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, seldom reach. It protects the gum line where germs breed and decay acids form. It sweeps away every tiny decaying food particle, cleans thoroughly, reduces dental troubles to a minimum. Extremely economical too, you use less.

Blessing In Disguise Benefits India

Progress Of Hindustan Scouts

MINISTER NURIE ON TASK BEFORE PROMOTERS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

"THE CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY LORD BADEN-POWEL HAS BEEN A BLESSING IN DISGUISE; FOR SO WAS BORN THE HINDUSTHAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION—AN ORGANISATION THAT HAS NO OUTSIDE ALLEGIANCE AND HALF-HEARTED PATRIOTISM" OBSERVED THE HON. MR. M. Y. NURIE, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, AT THE FIRST HINDUSTHAN SCOUT RALLY, HELD AT SHIVAJI PARK, DADAR, ON SUNDAY EVENING.

Mr. Nurie was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Speaker of the Upper House.

About 5,000 Scouts from various organisations of Bombay and the Suburbs, and more than a thousand Girl Guides, participated in the function.

The strength of the guests and spectators was nearly another 10,000.

All the Scouts and the Girl Guides formed a square facing the flag.

TASK AHEAD

Continuing Mr. Nurie said, that he was very much pleased at the organisation, and discipline exhibited by the Hindusthan Scout Association. They had done great work in less than an year, and the future held much promise. The movement could consider that it had performed its duty if it taught the boys and the girls, who came to the organisations the virtues of discipline, and love of country. The movement had an additional duty to perform, and it was to unify all communities, castes and creeds into one brotherhood for the service of the nation. Organisations of this type, could go a long way, in destroying the canker of communalism, by teaching the lessons of nationalism, from childhood onward.

On their arrival, Mr. Nurie and Mr. Pakvasa, were received by the acting Scout Commissioner, Prof. V. G Rao, and conducted round the Maidan. After inspecting the different units, they were conducted to the flag-base. At an order for the General Salute, all the ranks saluted. The flag was "broken" and the first two couplets of "Sara Jahanse Achha" were sung, all standing at alert.

Then followed a series of displays by different units, accompanied by suitable tunes played by different Scout Bands. Of the displays the Garba dance by some Girl Guides, acrobatic feats by R. D. Bhatt School Scouts, and Hygienic exercises by the Girl-Guides of New Khar School, were very much appreciated. The last one, was conducted by Mrs. Nimbkar, the European principal of the School. It has been adopted by the Czechoslovakian Government, in the "Sokol" movement as the most suitable form of exercise for their growing youth. The system has the advantage of developing all muscles uniformly, eliminating fatigue, and promoting team-spirits, with a view to national growth.

After the displays, Prof. V. G. Rao made a short speech in which he pointed out the national outlook of the movement, and acknowledged the indebtedness of the Association to the encouragement received by the present Cabinet. The movement was started with the primary intention of promoting character, and inculcating brotherhood, discipline and love of the country.

To destroy communal feeling from childhood, and the importance of service, were some other features of the movement. He appealed for help and encouragement and thanked Mr. Nurie and Mr. Pakvasa for accepting the invitation.

Mr. Pakvasa made a few remarks about the disciplinary and character-building value of the Scout movement, and wished it every success.

The function terminated after garlanding of Mr. Nurie, and the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Baroda Rowdyism Condemned In Navsari

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NAVSARI Jan. 28.

Mr. V. R. Tamankar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second conference of the Maharashtrians of Gujarat and Kathiawar that had met at Navsari in December last under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party of Poona and Mr. Dhavle, the secretary strongly condemned the rowdy activities of the Maharashtrians of Baroda.

They with the Presidents of the Arya Samaj, and the Harijan Association, the Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Navasari, the Vice-President of the Hindu Mahajan and the President of the Praja Mandal convened a protest meeting last evening in the Modh Ganchi Vadi here where they passed a resolution of deprecation of the Baroda troubles and requested the Government of Baroda to start an independent inquiry and to bring the miscreants to book.

SPINNING COMPETITION IN TRIPURI

The Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Tripuri, writes:—

The Tripuri Exhibition authorities have decided to hold fine, medium and course counts spinning competitions during the exhibition days. The exhibition will be open from March 3 to March 12. The exact date of the spinning competitions will be announced hereafter.

Expert spinners all over India are invited to participate in the competitions. The rules governing the spinning competitions are as follows:—

(1) Only those spinners will be allowed to participate in the competitions who have attained the following standard of speed and count!

	Counts.	Yards per hour including hanking.
Course	6-12	530
Medium	13-20	425
Fine	22-32	320

Such spinners are requested to produce a certificate to that effect from All-India Spinners' Association Branches or recognised Khadi organisations or senior khadi workers.

(2) Each competition will be for 4 continuous hours.

(3) Competitors should bring their spinning and winding materials with them.

(4) Slivers will be supplied to the competitors from the exhibition office.

(5) Competition tests will be according to the wages earned during the four hours of spinning.

Least strength of the yarn must be 60. No yarn below 60 strength will be considered.

(6) Competitors should be clad in handspun and handwoven khadi.

(7) Competitors shall have to provide for their travelling expenses. The exhibition office will arrange for their boarding and lodging free.

Competitions will take place if a sufficient number of competitors is enlisted. Therefore no competitor should start for Tripuri unless he or she is so intimated

Food Control In Srinagar

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMMU, (By Mail).

The rates of 'Shali' the staple food of the people of Kashmir Valley have suddenly fallen and the condition of zamindars is going from bad to worse. It is believed that this is, to a great extent due to the manipulation of grain-dealers.

A unique feature, not known in any place in India, was the establishment of the Food Control Department in Srinagar. The big grain-dealers used to purchase huge quantities of 'Shali' at cheap rates from the zamindars and store them, afterwards selling the same at a very high rates to the citizens of Srinagar.

Khadi &Village Industries Exhibition

(From A Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

Tripuri Session of the Congress will have an All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition with it. The Exhibition will be inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi on the 3rd of March and will continue up to 12th. There will be entertainment programme also. A spacious ground is specially prepared for this purpose.

Noted artists should not fail to avail themselves of this best opportunity to display their talents and also serve the rural population through the Congress. Intending persons are cordially requested to communicate with the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Tripuri Jubbulpore.

HINDUSTANI AS MEDIUM

Bhulabhai's Plea At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, January 29.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, speaking at the prize distribution of the Thana M. H. High School last evening, stressed the necessity and desirability of Hindustani as a medium of instruction. He held forth on the aims and ideals of education under the new dispensation.

The spacious compound of the High School presented a gay appearance. The dialogues over, Mr N. T. Kelkar, headmaster, read over the report covering the activities of the last year and registering an all-round progress. The school is full-pledged High School and has recently provided for Industrial and Handicraft education. Hindi will soon be made a compulsory subject declared the headmaster.

"Bande-Mataram" terminated the function.

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr Bhulabhai Desai was given a warm reception at the Vithalbhai Patel Hall of the School Board by the Thana District and Town Congress Committees. Messrs Appasaheb Kirtane and R. L. Rede garlanded the guest on behalf of the respective institutions.

Mr. Bhulabhai speaking in Hindustani thanked the members and advised them to work in unison among the masses. He exhorted them to move more and more among the masses and increase the Congress forces.

REGULATION 1818 PRISONERS IN JAIL

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani: Will Government state (a) How many political prisoners are there under Regulation of 1818 in the Province of Delhi?

(b) Whether Mr. Mohanlal Saksena had seen these prisoners recently in connection with their release?

(c) Whether Government propose to release them unconditionally?

(d) If not; why not?

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Puckle: (a), (c) and (d). There are three persons who are detained under the Provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818 in the Province of Delhi. Government were recently prepared to release all of them subject to certain undertakings which they were asked to table giving their names, the dates give. I lay a statement on the from which they have been detained and the undertakings respectively required of them. The prisoners have declined to give the required undertakings, without which Government is not satisfied that they could be safely released. (b) Yes.

STATEMENT

Name of the Prisoner	Date from which detained.
1. Bhawani Sahai	26|4|1932.
2. Vishwanath Rao Gangadhar Vaishampayan	16|8|1933.
3. Jwalaprasad Sharma alias Bhagawandas	23|9|1935.

The Government of India recently decided to release them on condition that each of them gave an undertaking in writing to the following effect:—

(a) That he will not directly or indirectly associate himself with any violent method in politics or with any organization which has violent as its object, and

(b) In the case of Bhawani Sahai—that he will not enter the Punjab or Delhi Province.

In the case of Vaishampayan—that he will not enter the Punjab, Bombay Presidency or the Delhi Province;

In the case of Jwalaprashad—that he will not enter the Delhi Province;

Except in each case with the permission of the Provincial Government or of the Chief Commissioner concerned.

Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Education Health and Land Department Government of India, visited Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute 15, Daryaganj, Delhi, on the 24th January 1939, to see Dr. Agarwal's work in the treatment of imperfect eyesight without glasses, and wrote the following remark in the visitors' book:—

"I was glad to be able to see Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, yesterday. In a country with the population of Indies, all genuine methods of healing deserve encouragement; Dr. Agarwal's appear to be based on ancient if forgotten Indian practice and, to a layman, also to be rational. I wish him every success in work which is not only philanthropic but may prove to be a valuable contribution to Ophthalmic Science.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Two Bogies Of Punjab Mail Derail: No Casualties Reported

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

There was a minor railway accident near Kanwar station between Allahabad and Fatehpur this noon when, it is said, two bogies adjoining the engine of the Punjab Mail (No. 1 Up) were derailed. No casualties are reported.

Mr. Chapman, Superintendent of Police Allahabad, on receiving the information drove to the place for investigation.—United Press.

JAWAHAR PLEADS FOR UNITY

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29

"Within a few weeks, we may have to face a crisis. There is every possibility of a war coming this summer. If we start a civil disobedience movement, these petty differences will be finished and then we may have to appoint a Council of War If we continue the Hindu-Muslim conflict or group feeling, we cannot prepare ourselves for the coming struggle," said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who was unanimously elected president of the Provincial Congress for the coming year, addressing the new Provincial Committee.

He visualised India as on the threshhold of freedom and urged that members should conduct themselves as members of a parliament of free country.

Referring to the Indian States he said that the situation in the States was making the task of the Congress still more difficult. He deplored the group feeling and urged that the time had come for consolidation.—United Press.

Jawahar Elected President Of U. P. Congress

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been elected President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee for this year.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL ACCEPT PRESIDENTSHIP

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has accepted the Presidentship of the U.P.C.C.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Husain Ahmed, Mr. J.B. Kripalani and Mr. Mohanlal Saksena have been elected Vice-Presidents.—A.P.

BIHAR P. C. C.

Re-elects Rajen Babu Its President

PATNA, Jan. 29.

The newly elected Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at this afternoon re-elected Babu Rajendra Prasad its President and Babu Bipinbihari Varma, M.L.A., (central), General Secretary.

The result of election of members from Bihar to the A.I.C.C. will be announced tomorrow after the counting of votes polled.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is leaving for Orissa, this evening, and returns to Patna about February 3. —A. P

TAMIL NADU C. C.

Elects Mr. O. R. Reddiar Its President

MADRAS, Jan. 29

The election of the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee took place this afternoon at the Congress House. Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar, who presided over the recent Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference at Rajapalayam was elected President, he secured 125 votes, while Mr. Satyamurthi the other candidate got 90.

The election of the A.I.C.C. members from Tamil Nadu will take place this evening. There are 48 candidates contesting 29 seats. Among those contesting are the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Dr. P. Subbaroyan (Ministers), Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. K. Santanam, members of the Central Assembly.—A. P.

C. P. Members For A.I.C.C.

WARDHA, Jan. 29.

The newly elected Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee elected the following members to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Chaturbhujbhai Jasani, Kannamwar, Punamchand Ranka, Pannalal Deodia.—A.P.

Nilkantha Das Elected President Of Orissa P. C. C.

CUTTACK, Jan. 29.

Mr Nilkantha Das has been elected President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Bhulabhai's Appeal To 'A' Ward Voters

"If the record of the Congress in the service of the country has been clear, you are in honour bound to return the candidates put up by the Congress for the ensuing Municipal elections" said Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, in introducing the Congress candidates for A2 Ward at Bazaar Gate, on Sunday night at an election meeting.

Continuing he said that the difference between the Congress candidates and candidates of other denominations was that the Congress candidates were bound by party discipline. The Congress in its Election Manifesto has set out its programme and plan of action. After the election the dissatisfied voters could always appeal against a candidate, who had impinged upon the party mandate and such a candidate would be made to resign.

He appealed to the voters to return the Congress candidates by a thumping majority.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Mathuradas Tricumji, Sundardas Morarji spoke in a similar vein and hoped that they would get an opportunity to clear the Augean stables of the Municipality and to do the maximum amount of good in the interests of the citizens.

ANDHRA AND A. I. C. C.

All 31 Members Elected Unopposed

COCANADA, Jan. 29.

All the 31 members to the All-India Congress Committee from the Andhra Province were elected unopposed. Prominent among them are the Hon Mr. T. Prakasam, the Hon. Mr. B. Gopal Reddi, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan (Ministers), Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Prof N. G. Ranga, Mr. M. Tirumalrao, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Mr T. Viswanatham, Mr. M. Bapineedu and others.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramaya was unanimously re-elected President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. K. Koti Reddy was elected Vice-President and Messrs Ucyahmmaiah Kala Venkatarao and Sanjeevareddi as General and Joint Secretaries, respectively.—A.P.

MR. MASANI WITHDRAWS

Uncontested Election Of Remaining Candidates For A. I. C. C.

Mr. M. R. Masani having withdrawn his candidature, the following five have been declared elected uncontested to the A.I.C.C.

Sjt. BHULABHAI DESAI
„ K. F. NARIMAN
„ S. K. PATIL
„ NAGINDAS MASTER
„ YUSUF MEHERALI.

Mr. Biyani Elected President Of Berar Committee

AKOLA, Jan. 29.

The newly elected Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee elected to-day the Hon. Mr. Biyani as the President of the Committee for next year.—A.P.

Berar A. I. C. C. Members

AKOLA, Jan 29.

Messrs. M. S. Aney, Dandeker, Brijlal Biyani, Karsekar and Dr. Peretus were elected by the Vidarba Provincial Congress Committee to represent them on the A.I.C.C. —A.P.

Gujarat A. I. C. C. Members

BARDOLI, Jan. 29.

The following fourteen members from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have been elected to the All-India Congress Committee. Messrs. Arjunlal Kanaiyalal Desai, Kalianjai V. Mehta, Khandubhai Desai, Gulamrasul Kurehi, Chotalal Balkrishna Purani, Jyotsna Sukal, Tribhuvandas, Kashibhai Patel, Bhaktiluzmi Desai, Ramray Munshi, Luxmidas Shrikant, Hariprasad Mehta, Ishwarlal Chotubhai Desai, Raojibhai Manibhai Patel.—A.P.

K. P. C. C. Office-Bearers

HUBLI, Jan. 29

Mr. S. K. Hosmani has been elected president of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Sriniwasa Mallaya have been elected Secretaries.—A. P.

For Liberation Of Ruler And Ruled

WHAT STATES' PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE SIGNIFIES

Jamnalal Bajaj Hopes His Defiance Of Jaipur Ban Will Enhance Freedom Movement

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The fight of the State subjects, whether it be in Jaipur or elsewhere, will be intended not only for liberating themselves but also their rulers, who are but slaves of British Imperialism. While the people in Indian States continue as slaves under their rulers, the Maharajas themselves are but slaves under highly paid British officials, who are appointed as Residents. The issue which we are called upon to face to-day is not merely of Jaipur or Rajkot. It is an All-India issue because British India and Indian States go to form one unit."

This is what Seth Jamnalal Bajaj declared in the course of a speech at the Cotton Exchange this evening, when a send-off was given to him on behalf of the All-India States' People's Conference, B. P. C. C., and several commercial organisations of Bombay.

Among those present were Mr. Mungalal Goenka, Mr. Umashanker Dixit, Mr. Keshavdev Nivetia, Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, Mr. Hiralal Dave and Mr. Gulabrai Nemani.

The function which was held on the terrace of the Cotton Exchange building was attended by thousands of citizens, who owing to lack of space, had to stand in the streets below and listen to the speeches relayed through the microphone. Seth Jamnalal was profusely garlanded on behalf of over a hundred organisations.

GREAT SATYAGRAHI

In the course of his introductory remarks, Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was a great Satyagrahi to whom the courting of jail in the name of the Motherland was not a new experience. It was a matter of good fortune for the State subjects that they had been able to secure the leadership of an all-India figure, who had taken part in three Satyagraha movements in the past.

CHOICE FOR JAIPUR

The Jaipur State authorities, continued Mr. Brelvi, had been given sufficient time to reconsider their decision with regard to the ban on the entry of Seth Jamnalal into the State. The Resident and the British Government had not thought fit to lift the ban. It now depended on them either to save the situation or precipitate a crisis. Mr. Brelvi characterised the awakening of State subjects to-day as the dawn of a new era.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi said that there were several dark spots on the map of India. It was the desire of the Congress to remove them. If Seth Jamnalal Bajaj were to be clapped in prison, there was sure to be a stupendous freedom movement in the States.

Mr Ali Bahadur Khan said that India could not be partitioned into two divisions as British India and Indian States. The Jaipur State authorities would only be paving the way for an all-India movement by precipitating a crisis within their State.

Mr. Madanlal Jalan said that Jaipur subjects needed not only the moral support of Bombay and other cities but material help with money and volunteers.

BAJAJ'S CHARGE

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj rising amidst cheers said that the Britisher who was doing the wire-pulling in States needed to be told that his game would not be tolerated any more. The Maharajas in the States were but puppet dancing to the tune of highly-paid British officials, who came as Residents. It was customary with a ruler brought up in English atmosphere to think that he could not do without a Britisher. That was the reason for an unduly large number of outsiders being imported for posts even, when there were qualified Indians to do the job.

NO ENEMY OF BRITISHER

Seth Jamnalal wished to point out that he was not an enemy of the Britisher. There was nothing wrong, he said, in requisitioning the services of British experts, whenever it was found that no qualified Indians were available. But to import a Britisher as a band-leader as is done in the States was sheer waste of money.

FOR FREEDOM OF BOTH

Continuing Seth Jamnalal said that much of the bitterness between Sate subjects and their rulers would be avoided if only the latter refused to be dictated by highly-paid British officials thrust upon them as Residents. It was a matter for pity that the Maharajas did not exercise their independence but allowed themselves to be led by their own subordinates. The fight of the State subjects was therefore, aimed not only at their own liberation but also at the liberation of rulers, who were but slaves of British Imperialism.

Seth Jamnalal further expressed that he had considered the pros and cons before taking the decision to defy the ban. Being a shrewd businessman, it was his habit to undertake only those ventures which led to gain. He was confident that his present decision with regard to Jaipur would yield the most successful results. It was the duty of all Jaipur people who had settled down elsewhere to render help to the Jaipur struggle with money and by sparing the services of volunteers.

YEAR OF GOOD SOCIAL WORK

Social Workers' Society's Annual Meeting

The fourth annual social gathering of the Social Workers' Society was held in the Esplanade High School premises, when Dr. J. F Balsara was voted to the chair. The report being unanimously adopted the following Committee was formed with Mr. R. P. Masani as President, Dr. J. F. Balsara Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Vakil, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. S. Shetty, Jt. Hon. Secretaries Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr. R. B. Patel.

Members of the committee: Miss K. C. Mehta, Mr D. C. Shroff, Mr. A. E. Syed and Mr. G. Vaidyanath.

Mr. M. C. Choodawalla was elected Hon. Auditor.

The meeting recorded a condolence resolution on the death of Kemal Attaturk, President of the Turkish Republic and a great social reformer and the resolution will be sent to the present President of the Turkish Republic.

Miss P. N. Nariman introduced the guests to the president.

Prof. R. D. Karve referring to the report to the Social Workers' Society for the year 1938 commended the rapid advancement and progress made by the Managing Committee and especially due to the initiative of Miss P.N. Nariman. Inspite of financial difficulties vigorous propaganda had been carried on to better the deploring housing condition of the Kalachowki slums and at other different centres of the city of Bombay.

Then he referred to the half a dozen trips of Harijan children organised by the society during the year. Then he referred to the Hospital-Visiting Committee, which helped an invalid, who became lame on account of an accident and was financially helped to enable him to earn his livelihood. The Committee also rendered help to poor and friendless patients.

Referring to the Education Subcommittee he appealed to philanthropic citizens of Bombay to help the society financially to enable them to reopen the literary class for Harijan adults.

Mr. C. G. Vakil next paid tributes to Lt.-Col. Jalal Shah for lectures regarding health of present and future generations.

The Committee thanked the Principal of the Esplanade High School for giving the bus free of charge for trips.

DR. KITCHLEW ELECTED PRESIDENT

LAHORE, Jan. 29

After Dr. Satyapal had left the meeting, Lala Shamlal, President of the Punjab Congress Working Council, controlled the situation and continued the meeting.

The ballot papers were counted and Dr. Kitchlew was declared elected president of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee by 177 votes against 72 secured by Mr. Ramkishen.

Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri and Mian Iftikharuddin M.L.A. and two other candidates withdrew. Sardar Singh Josh was elected General Secretary and Mr. Jagat Narain, treasurer.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

WOES OF INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the undersigned, respectfully beg to draw your attention to the present unhappy plight of the Indian merchants residing in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi (mandated Territory) and to request that you may be good enough to take all possible steps to ameliorate their condition. During the last three months the Belgian Government have arrested nearly a dozen Indians—responsible and respectable merchants who have resided there for many years—for the alleged offence of having purchased illicit gold as far back as 1932|34. While we quite appreciate that offenders against Law ought to be mercilessly dealt with, we cannot help thinking that there is something behind this action of the Belgian Government—besides the obvious necessity of punishing law-breakers. Practically all these arrests have been effected without any concrete proof of the offence attributed to the persons concerned. As a matter of fact one of the highest officers in the Congo is reported to have made no secret of his view that it is the intention of the Government to oust the Indian merchants from that territory as, in his opinion they were a nuisance. His grievance against our countrymen is just the stereotyped Colonial one, namely, that the Indian can live on the smell of an oil rag and that white people cannot thrive wherever Indians live owing to the latter's undue competition in trade. That the motive behind these wholesale arrests is distinctly political can be adduced from the high-handed fashion in which these unfortunate people are treated—as explained below.

1. On mere suspicion, the Police proceed to an Indian shop, call out the Indian and his wife, children and other relatives from the house, and straightaway lock up both the shop and the house.

2. They march off the so-called suspect to the prison and leave his wife and other dependents to shift for themselves. The arrested man is not allowed to give any parting instructions to his staff or relatives in respect of his business affairs.

3. He is not allowed time even to dress himself properly and is marched away to the prison in whatever clothes he may happen to clad himself at the time of his arrest. The same procedure is adopted with his women-folk who, in many cases, have been forced to quit their houses insufficiently clothed.

4. The Police never tell an arrested person what the offence is for which he has been arrested but simply spirit him away to prison without any ceremony.

5. The premises are not searched in the presence of these alleged offenders. Both their shops and houses are promptly locked up, and they are made to rot in the prison for weeks on end before any charge is framed against them. In the meantime if his business goes to wreck and ruin and if his wife and children walk the streets in destitution, it does not seem to concern the Government in the least.

6. Practically all these arrests are the outcome of the work of "agents provocateur" who betake themselves to the shops of the Indian merchants and deliberately sprinkle small particles of gold dust in odd corners with a view to implicate them.

7. In some areas the customers who buy goods from these shops are Europeans and natives working on the gold mines and as they are always handling gold in their day's work, a few tiny particles of gold dust sometimes found sticking on to the currency notes tendered by them to the shop-keepers, and this the Police consider sufficient evidence to charge them with the offence of "purchasing illicit gold."

8. It appears that the Government pay substantial rewards to their spies and agents who can prove these gold-purchasing offences, and these rewards offer a great incentive to unscrupulous persons to "fake" offences and to ruin perfectly innocent people. We understand that the person who furnished information against the Indian merchants who have been arrested during the last three months is himself a person convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for the self-same offence of purchasing illicit gold, but whom the Government have promised to treat as "King's evidence" in addition to making him a substantial reward if he implicated others, and he seems to be doing his job with a vengeance naming all and sundry indiscriminately as possible offenders, and the Government are harassing people on the information furnished by this ex-convict.

As we have already observed, we should have no quarrel with the Belgian Government if their intention is merely to punish the law-breakers as they ought to, but the indiscriminate arrests made by them, the summary and outrageous fashion in which the arrested persons and their wives and children are treated make it abundantly clear that 'not' the punishment of crime 'but' the eventual elimination of Indian merchants from the country is their goal.

The Government places all sorts of obstacles in the way of under-trial prisoners and they are not allowed facilities to arrange for their defence. As soon as the news of these mass arrests reached Kampala, a relative of one of the accused persons secured the services of an eminent local lawyer Mr. G. C. Ishmael who practises in Uganda as well as in the adjacent territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar and who on previous occasions was also permitted to practise in the Belgian Congo without let or hindrance. Mr. Ishmael flew twice to the Congo in a specially chartered aeroplanes at great expense, but the Authorities as that end seem to have resented his interference and allowed him no facilities to undertake the defence of the accused persons. Evidently anticipating Mr. Ishmael's move, the Authorities pasted up a notice in the High Court to the effect that no "outside" advocate will be permitted to practise in the Congo Law Courts "on and after 1-1-39" without special permission of the Chief Justice, but when Mr. Ishmael desired to defend prisoners whose cases were to come up on "28-12-38" he was flatly refused permission! Because once his name has been put on the files as the advocate for the defence, the Authorities would have to allow him to proceed with the defence even if the trials were to take place during 1939. On some previous occasions Mr. Ishmael was able to prove conclusively that the prosecution witnesses (Natives) were all bribed! In order to fake evidence, the Police alternately bribe and coerce Native Witnesses.

It will be recalled that these arrests were made not in respect of any alleged "current" offences or to prevent any anticipated and imminent offences but in respect of those supposed to have been committed by these Indian merchants as long ago as 1932/34. We submit that as the parties concerned were all thoroughly respectable people who have substantial stakes in the country, there was no justification at all for their summary arrests before the Government have secured some tangible evidence as to their guilt. "First arrest and then investigate", seems to be the motto of the Belgian Government. There surely was no danger of any of these Indian merchants running away from the country—where was then the need to arrest them or to close down their shops and houses and to let them rot in the prison for weeks and even months before any attempt is made to frame any charges against them? On many previous occasions, where some Greeks were arrested for buying illicit gold, they were let out on bail against reasonable cash deposits, but the Government have flatly refused to allow bail to these Indian merchants even when substantial cash deposits were offered.

Needless to add, this extraordinary behaviour of the Belgian Government has thrown the Indian community there into a panic. We can only term the action of the Government as "irresponsible and unjust" and it is quite clear that it is their set purpose to oust the Indians away from that country.

We, therefore beg that you will take immediate action in the matter and request the Government of the Belgian Congo to "play the game" with the Indian residents who have settled down in that territory for years past in all good faith and who have contributed not a little to the development and advancement of that country. We should also request you to consider the advisability of moving the East African Indian National Congress, the Indian National Congress, the British Consul-General in the Congo, the Government of India and the Colonial Office in London to take prompt and appropriate action.—Yours, etc.

1. SHAUKATALI KARMALI.
2. ALIMOHD KASAM.

Kampala (Uganda).

Reforms In Rajkot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present is an opportune moment for the publication of the following suggested reforms for public consideration as to the direction in which the existing constitution of the Rajkot Praja Pratinidhi Sabha (Legislative body) can be modified.

It is hardly known to people residing in British India or other Indian States that the Rajkot State has already a liberal constitution granted by the late Ruler so early as 1923, when the population of this small State in the centre of Kathiawar (282 square miles only) was only 61,000 according to the census of 1921. The number grew to 75,540 in 1931 including about 8,000 Mohamedans. The capital town of Rajkot city alone has a population of 47 thousand, the balance is distributed amongst 65 villages of which 11 have been alienated to Bhayats and 5 to Inamdars. The area is compact except for a few outlying villages which can be easily exchanged with the neighbouring Taluka of Lodhika. No attempt at exchange seems to have been made so far.

When Mukerjee's book 'Democracies of the East' was being published in 1923 in London, the late Ruler of Rajkot and his advisers formed a democratic legislative body of 89 deputies for such a small population. Of these 89 deputies 9 represented Commerce, 20 Agriculture, 32 Labour, 2 Religion, 1 Art in the whole State with 25 other citizens of the capital, alone. Simultaneously statutory bodies were created of the Merchants' Chamber, Peasants' Mahasabha, Workers' Mahamandal and the Akhil Dharmasabha of all religions. There were created also Village Panchayats in rural areas and borough municipalities in the urban towns as local bodies. Communal conflicts were non-existent and avoided by the creation of all religious body—The Peasant Mahasabha contained the representatives from the village Panchayats and the Peasant deputies of the legislative council. It is not possible to go into the details of the constitutions of the various elected bodies in the short space of an article. The above outline is given only to indicate how the conflict of classes and communities was intended to be avoided and could be avoided in an Eastern democracy while a futile attempt is being made to create a communal problem by the Moslem demand of separate electorates throughout the Kathiawar States as in British India.

From the above background it will be seen that it is quite easy in Rajkot to suggest modifications in the powers of the different functions of Government in the present body politic to meet the popular demand of responsible Government so as to devolve the executive powers from the Ruler to the responsible ministers from amongst the elected deputies of the legislative council.

The Ruler's privy purse has now by agreement last month been limited ordinarily to ten per cent of the State's total income and so this personal problem is out of the way. Rajkot has an advanced cultural population in the city on account of its contiguity to the Civil Station of the Resident in Western India Agency, of its many educational institutions including the new Arts College and of its free primary education in rural areas involving total annual expenditure of 15 per cent on education out of its total revenue of about ten lakhs, of its being a centre of distributive trade with a state cotton mill, a state bank and a state electric power house, and last but not the least, on account of the various elected bodies already created fifteen years ago.

The Ruler's of the some of the states of Kathiawar where an agitation for responsible Government has already started are trying to have a concerted line of action so as to reduce the advance that is possible in Rajkot towards the granting of the widest possible power to the people's deputies. In reality the present cultural and economic position alone of each state can determine its political constitution and no common measure of present reforms can be possible without keeping back the states that can go farther.

As far as Rajkot is concerned, there can be a demand of full powers of autonomy as in a British Indian Province with the right of recall of a deputy by his electorate and compulsory periodical accountability of each deputy in a general meeting of his electors. The institution of an autocratic Ruler can give place to the position of a limited monarch hereditary in character and with the powers of the Governor of a British Indian Provinces under the existing constitution of British India. The Ruler will be assisted by a Political Minister who can act as the Vice-President of his Executive Council consisting of himself, the Political minister and three ministers from amongst the elected deputies in charge of (1) Justice, Law and Order (2) Revenue, Finance, Industries and Commerce and (3) Public Works, Education, Health, Labour, Local Self-Government and general departments.

It is quite likely that the State official members of the Reforms Committee will adopt a conservative attitude to the grant of such reforms under the inspiration of the ex-Dewan Virawala backed by the futile moral support of the local Resident when the Secretary of State in London declares his policy of non-obstruction in the constitutional advance of any Indian State.—Yours etc.,

A. KATHEAWADI.

Osmania University And "Bande Mataram"

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the generous hospitality you have extended to Mr. S. Ramachar in your columns on the 20th January, may I request the same measure of courtesy and indulgence for some remarks I have to offer on the subject?

Mr. Ramachar reaches the heights of exaggeration in his statement that "the first thing that caught my eye was the words "Bande Mataram" scrawled on every wall and the first sound that assailed my ears were the same words "Vande Mataram" and the song "Mere Mata Ki Sir Par Taj Rahe". I am a city dweller who moves round town a lot but I did not see or hear any such things. Equally absured is the flight of imagination contained in the remark "the Vande Mataram" song which was only a prayer song within the halls of the University had passed into the street as the battle cry of the hungering masses striving for liberty." Even admirers of the song think discretion the better part of valour.

Even if Mr. Ramachar believes in what he has written, can he reasonably expect any sane thinking person to believe that in a place where hitherto there was little or no interest in the song, there has been such a national awakening in the masses? All this is tall talk and far from the "truth" which should be the principle of such a person as Mr. Ramachar who poses as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and is supposed to draw his inspiration from him.

Let us now consider the issue itself. Put plainly, the singing of the "Bande Mataram" in the premises, in spite of orders to the contrary is a flouting of authority. The ban was imposed on representations of the Muslim students and was purely in the interests of University discipline and harmony. Eminent persons in the Congress fold such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Varkey of Madras have expressed themselves recently in unequivocal terms against this warring mentality among the students and have advised them to cultivate a spirit of discipline. Was it right for the local political leaders to exploit the students for political ends?

In recent years, the song, because of its associations has acquired a colour which acts a sort of "red rag" to the Muslims all over India. So, was it wrong for the authorities to feel it might adversely affect the mutual relations which exist among the students residing in the hostels of the University"?

If a clash had occurred in the University between the Hindus and the Muslims was there not every likelihood of its having its repercussions in the city and the State Would the sympathisers of the Hindu students be able in such an eventuality to prevent mob law and violence not only on the part of Hindu but also of the Muslims? Would any Government worthy of its name be justified in overlooking such a possibility?

The statement of Mr. Ramachar that the "students were in sympathy with the Satyagraha movement" lets the cat out of the bag and implies that the "Vande Mataram" issue was created by men behind the movement, merely for lending a fillip to the Satyagraha which was on a wane and to sidetrack public opinion from the recognition that Congress Satyagraha was failing.

May I now ask was it in the interests of the students themselves for the leaders to hav sought the doors of the Nagpur University instead of seeking a compromise with the local authorities based on an agreement between the Hindu and Muslim students of the Osmania University? Was not such a compromise being effected between the students when political leaders feeling that it would weaken the strength of their Satyagraha movement caused the negotiations to ease?

Mr. Ramachar cherishes the idea that the "students will return with revolutionary zeal". Is this an ideal worth cherishing in the best interests of the State and of the students themselves? Is it not equally possible that "nursed in the school of adversity", disappointed and disillusioned these students or at least those whose means do not permit this show of nationalism, will return repentant and sobered in mind? Sorry that they had abused of the sacrifices their poor parents had made for them, or ashamed of the ingratitude they showed to their patrons and benefactors?

Mr. Ramachar states that "inspiration was sought from Wardha and Gandhiji gave his blessings". I am loathe to believe this, though probably the Mahatmaji with his implicit trust in "truth" believed all that was misrepresented to him. I am unable to reconcile this statement with that of the Council of Action of the Hindu students which states that the Congress High Command " had nothing to do with our strike". I appeal to the Congress High Command and in particular to Pandit Jawaharlal who is reported to have told the students to "go ahead", to nail the lie. Mahatmaji will then know that "truth" is not the strong quality of those to whom he gave his blessing".

In conclusion, I would mention the fact that my private information derived from enquiries at Nagpur lead me to feel that the poor students, some hundreds I believe, have not yet got admission into the Nagpur Colleges and are awaiting with grim anxiety the decision of the authorities of those colleges. I hear also that agitation has been started in Nagur by numerous students who were not long ago refused admission owing to the lack of accommodation and are surprised to find that hundreds of outsiders are usurping their rights. There is still the question of the Nagpur University reconciling its action in admitting students without migration certificates in spite of its agreeing to the several resolutions of the Inter-University Board on the subject.

Difficulties loom large in the way of the recalcitrant students and before it is too late they would be well-advised to appeal to the Osmania University for readmission instead of spoiling the best years of their lives and blasting their careers.—Yours etc.,

MIR HASNUDDIN.

Hyderabad, Jan. 26.

Dr. Goebbels Is Silent

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Schacht, an exponent of the "moderate" Nazis, has been fired by Hitler. On the other hand the leader of the "aggressive" Nazis, Herr Dr. Goebbels has been ominously silent for weeks; but the reasons for his silence are non-political. The reports, coming from Berlin in spite of all official endeavours to hush up this affair, tell that Dr. Goebbels is in bed, trying to recover from the soundest trashing he ever got in his life.

One of the most famous German film stars, Gustav Froehlich, after having divorced his first wife Gitta Alpar (a world known singer but a Hungarian Jewess), married Lida Baarova, a Polish yet Aryan film actress. Dr. Goebbels, apostle of German morals, Aryan husband and father of two children, fell in love with the beautiful Polish woman and courted her in the same pushing manner in which he is carrying out his propaganda.

Gustav Froehlich disliked this; he sent a letter to Dr. Goebbels challenging him to a duel. The Nazi hero did not accept this challenge; he thought it safer to have Froehlich arrested and put him in a concentration camp. Deprived of her husband and protector, Lida Baarova had to endure the further efforts of Herr Goebbels to gain her love; but a few courageous friends of Gustav Froehlich made a surprise visit in her home when Dr. Goebbels was there and gave him a thorough beating.

The lovesick hero had to be transported to his home. His upset wife wanted to walk out on him and to go to Denmark, but Herr Hitler, fearing the impression of Dr. Goebbels' scandalous behaviour on the German people and the world, did not allow her to leave the country, and every effort was made to suppress the story. The brave men who had licked Dr. Goebbels were traced and arrested. Some officials with inside knowledge say that Goering, Goebbels' rival, was the initiator of the whole thing. The results, at any rate, are in Goering's favour. Herr Hitler is furious and annoyed of Dr. Goebbels' behaviour. It is said that he will deprive him gradually of all his posts.

Thus the consequences of Dr. Goebbels' amourous adventure might be graver than just a bleeding nose. Nevertheless, Gustav Froehlich is still in the concentration camp, his friends are arrested and Lida Baarova is hiding in a suburban villa in Berlin.—Yours, etc.

PAUL STEVEN.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES

Bardoli Abolishes Evil Of Dubla System

(From A Correspondent).

Little is known in the country, even in Gujarat of the movement of the emancipation of 'dubla' serfs, which is being silently conducted in the Taluka of Bardoli under the inspiration and guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for more than a year now. It has purposely been kept from the public gaze, but it has always claimed his care and attention, no less than the Parliamentary Committee, the Rajkot struggle and the like, and whenever he has found a stray day or two, he has never lost the opportunity of running down to Bardoli.

The great Haripura Congress was drawing near and the dublas were fast abstaining from the drink evil. It was a wonderful sight to see the slavish sluggish and drunkard dublas attending meetings in their hundreds and standing on their legs taking the vow of abstention.

It was at one of these meetings at the village Varad some months back, that the Sardar made a solemn promise to the dublas that if they really abstained from the drink evil, he would see to it that their shackles of slavery were soon broken.

It was then a campaign of very intensive though silent both among the dublas and the 'dhanikamas' or the master cultivators. The dublas were rechristened Halpatis, Ashrams and night schools were opened in their dubalvadas, total prohibition was secured for them from the Government, the Charkha was introduced among them, little pieces of land secured from the Government for the houses of these homeless people. On the other side were the Bardoli cultivators. Though there was a stir among them, and they were suspicious at the thought of what the change would mean to them, the Sardar had faith in their common sense. He was confident that they would understand and come round in good time.

Time after time he slipped among the Bardoli villagers, argued and pleaded with them, and enthused them. He explained to them the world currents, and warned them. He told them what a great thing it would mean—a most peaceful emancipation of slaves, without conflict, without ill feelings what great glory it would bring to the renowned name of Bardoli. He was however in no hurry he had waited for 20 years and would not mind waiting for a few months more. The work among the Halpatis was going on and was slowly and silently preparing them for the great peaceful revolution.

At long last, the Bardoli Khedutas, as faithful to their Sardar as ever, came round, met in the Bardoli Ashram on 21-8-38 and passed a resolution declaring that the Hali System harmful both to the dublas as well as to the Khedutas, harmful both economically and morally, must be abolished.

A Punch (Committee) was set up at this meeting consisting of the representatives of the cultivators and the Congress leaders, and presided over by the Sardar himself, with an order to frame rules for the future conduct.

The movement now reached the point of culmination. The Panch has framed the rules and the 26th of this month, the Great Independence Day was fixed for the great act of the abolition of the most immoral system of dubla slavery. Mahatma Gandhi who is camping in Bardoli at present attended the meeting and blessed the declaration.

Fr. PHILOSOPHER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

TRICHUR, (By Mail).

Monsieur Jean Herbert, the noted French Philosopher and Author who arrived at Trichur with his wife was accorded a rousing reception at the station.

Addressing a largely attended gathering of students at Vilangans, Mr. Herbert explained the system of education in France and said that though the French student might be reading greater number of books and studying greater variety of subjects, he was far behind the Indian student in the study of religion and philosophy. He then paid a great tribute to Indian Students for the aptitude for things they were showing. After referring to India's greatness as a nation that afforded spiritual message for the warring West, he exhorted every one of the students to feel proud that he is an Indian.

Ceylon's Goodwill (?) To India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the message of goodwill of Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Ceylon Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce on his disembarking at Bombay. He wants India to appreciate Ceylon's point of view and shows considerable anxiety to enlist the sympathy of mother country. But may I humbly enquire of him if it is a fact that his own Ministry wants to implement the following proposals which I understand are being envisaged by the Ceylon Board of Ministers:—

(a) That no Indian shall be permitted to land in Ceylon except under the most stringent conditions.

(b) That every Indian landing in Ceylon shall carry a passport or identity card and shall have to report himself to the Police as and when called upon.

(c) That no Indian coming into Ceylon shall be permitted to remain in Ceylon for more than six months unless he is a student or a tourist. If he tries to engage himself in any profession or employment in Ceylon, he will be allowed to stay only if it can be proved that no Ceylonese is available who could be employed efficiently in his place. Further any Indian desirous of engaging himself in any trade in Ceylon shall be required to satisfy the proper authorities that he is possessed of substantial capital.

(d) That quotas of Ceylonese employees shall be imposed in the case of all businesses in Ceylon employing labour other than estates.

Will Mr. Corea say whether these recommendations are in the best interests of India and Indians? Does it not fore-shadow the proposed tightening up of the yoke round the neck of Indians in Ceylon? Do not these recommendations of his Ministry constitute an affront to the self-respect of India—a country whose sympathy he wants to enlist?—Yours, etc.

"CUIBONO."

D. D. Chawls Of Worli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a member of the Visitors' Advisory Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay, some 8 months back, I wish to bring the following matter to the notice of the tenants of D. D. Chawls at Worli in general and the Municipal authorities in particular.

As per one resolution sponsored by me and passed unanimously at the meeting of the above Committee held on 16-10-1938, the Hon. Secretary was authorised to correspond with the Municipal Commissioner to obtain a day on which he (the Commissioner) will be able to visit this area in order to show him the condition of the choked-up gutters and other insanitary conditions prevailing here. According to the above resolution, the Hon. Secretary promptly addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner and forwarded it on 19-10-1938 through the Manager D. D. Chawls. As there was not even an acknowledgment to the letter from the Municipal authorities and as the matter was a very pressing one and involved the health of so many thousands of labourers, a reminder was sent by the Manager on 7-11-1938.

Again as there was no response either to the original letter or the reminder, another reminder was sent by the Manager on the advice of the Advisory Committee on 8-12-1938.

After all these, our Municipal authorities sent an acknowledgement dated 12-12-1938. Since then, nothing is heard till to-day and I do not know whether any more attention will be paid if some more reminders are sent to the Commissioner. Here I may explicitly state that the Advisory Committee was appointed by the present Government of Bombay in order to redress the grievances of the poor tenants who are predominantly labourers. If such scant attention is paid to the resolutions and recommendations of this Advisory committee, it is better that no such Committee functions at all.

I fervently hope that this state of affairs will compel the attention of our Hon. Mr. Nurie and he will take up the matter with the Municipal authorities at an early date and thereby dispel the fears and doubts, created in the minds of the members of the Advisory Committee.—Yours, etc.

U. M. MENON.

Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 28

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J Williams arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports with rice, timber and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Tannenfels of 4833 reg tons Captain H Stener arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Marienfels of 4679 reg tons, Captain H Heninann arrived from Bremen via Port Said and Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Chisone of 3692 reg tons, Captain A Marlano arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports, Port Said, Massowa and Karachi with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons, Captain L Watson sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Van Buren of 6505 reg tons, Captain J E Murphy sailed for New York via Suez with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Glasgow Maru of 4227 reg tons, Captain K Sakate sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Wellington of 3642 reg tons, Captain H B Provan sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Chisone of 3692 reg tons Captain A Merlano sailed for Saigon via Singapore with same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Aher sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Subadar of 3397 reg tons, Captain H W Palmer sailed for Calcutta via Cannanore and Coast Ports with same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain W Dry sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 28-1-39.

S S Jalaganga (Sc S N) for Karachi.

S S Hakodate Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Colombo, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Silverbeech (Val Bros) for Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Java and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan 28

1 City of Wellington 3642 Calcutta 28-1 F F Campbell
3 Chisone 3692 Penang 29-1 L Triestino
4 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 30-1 L Edwards
5 Marienfels 4679 Antwerp 31-1 L Edwards
6 Nirpura 3655 Karachi 1-2 M M
7 Circassia 6580 Karachi 4-2 Anchor Line
10 Solsten 3196 Bahrein 30-1 L Edwards
11 Jeypore 3209 Japan 29-1 M M
12 City of Birmingham 3408 Karachi 4-2 K Nixon
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 1-2 M M
15 Queda 4760 Antwerp 1-2 M M
16 President Van Buren 6505 New York 28-1 F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1570 Basra 1-2 M M
7 Glasgow Maru 4227 Singapore 28-1 O S K Kaisya
10/11 Nowshera 4575 Rangoon 28-1 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalaganga 3080 Karachi 28-1 Scindia S N
D/E Jalakrishna 3075 N F N F Scindia S N
G Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 30-1 S Hassum
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 31-1 Malabar Steamship
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
M Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
N/O Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 28-1 Scindia S N
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Burdwan 28-1-39 P andO
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 30-1-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 3-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Steel Engineer 1-2-39 M M
Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 1-2-39 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 29-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tamagawa Maru 30-1-39 M B Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bamora 26-1-39 M M
Varsova 28-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalakrishna 28-1-39 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 1-2-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 2-2-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Queda 5-2-39 M M
Carthage 4-2-58 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Tannenfels N F L Edwards
Marienfels 1-2-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 11-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 31-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Bri Monarch 11-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 19-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 1-2-39 M M
Varsova 2-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaratna 28-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-2-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 4-2-39 M M
Circassia 4-2-39 Anchor Line
Nirpura 1-2-39 M M
Bri. Monarch 29-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kybfels 30-1-39 L Edwards

B. P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nowshera 27-1-39
S S Jalaganga 28-1-39
S S Netravati 28-1-39

EXPORTS

S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 89 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 200 bags sesamum seeds E S Abdulkyum; 60 bs ctn grey yarn J Jeevan; 46 bags real ooplate E Mavji; 94 bundles gum E Mavji.

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S City of Birmingham for Liverpool: 10 cases curry powder E Spinner; 24 bales silk waste K Nixon; 200 bales bone meal A Burjor.

S S Queda for Dunkirk: 3340 bags myrabolams K Tricalmji; 375 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 29 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Hull: 108 bags methee seeds B Balwant; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

For London: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 15 bales cowhides tanned M Esmail; 7 bales sheep skins tanned M Esmail; 154 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Marienfels for Antwerp: 4800 pkgs gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 129 bags mustard seed Amin; 28 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 55 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 32 bales raw hemp M Nissim; 605 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co; 55 bs raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 305 bags metal scrap G Gabriel.

For Copenhagen: 17 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal.

For Hamburg: 1980 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 80 bags casein Amin; 165 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 48 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini.

For Bremen: 31 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 40 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Oslo: 18 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Circassia for Glasgow: 102 bdls staws Cutler Palmer; 34 bdls ends and hoops Cutler Palmer; 60 bales raw hemp T Wawoodbhai; 551 bags mether seed B Dwarkadas; 5560 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1232 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Liverpool: 10 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 1334 bags crushed myrabolams P Mathradas.

For Manchester: 30 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 75 bales raw cotton Langley; 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 150 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 250 bales raw cotton Kotak.

S S Glasgow Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton J D Thaker; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe: 260 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal.

For Yokohama: 310 tons old iron scrap C Manilal.

For Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 23 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam: 16000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Stavanger: 1100 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

IMPORTS

S S Gogra Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Cochin: 1235 bdls coir yarn; 843 bdls coir ropes; 530 bags cocoanuts; 60 bdls rubber;

For Calicut: 157 jottas coir rope; 240 bags sandalwood; 100 cases coffee; 91 bags black pepper; 200 bags moist cocoanut; 141 jottas coir yarn.

From Tellechary: 600 bags sanndalwood; 888 bags cocoanuts; 52 bdls cones.

From Bassein: 24117 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 110 bags cardamoms; 193 bundles cone yarn.

From Cannanore: 60 bags copra.

From Badagora: 1294 bags copra; 401 bags cocoanuts.

S S Subedar Agents T Morrison and Co from Calcutta: 4010 tons coal; 60 cases strawboards; 2500 pcs c i pipes; 1515 pcs c i cut pipes; 4903 pcs c i fittings; 50 bales b twills; 50 bales hessain cloth; 60 bales a twills; 112 pcs small steel cylinders with carbonic acid gas;

From Vizagapatam: 2800 bags niger seeds.

From Cochin: 820 bdls coir yarn; 234 bdls coir rope.

S S Nizam Agents T Morrison from Rangoon: 23236 bags rice; 2100 pkgs safety matches; 100 bags white beans.

From Cochin: 286 bags cocoanuts; 608 pkgs coir yarn; 534 pkgs coir rope;

From Ponan: 1122 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagora: 251 bags copra; 60 bags pepper; 150 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 61 cases black tea; 750 bags cocoanuts; 88 pkgs coir yarn; 256 jottas coir rope.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 28.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/14
4 per cent 1960-70	110/12
5 per cent 1945-55	115
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	147
Central Bank	32/13
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	372/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	110
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	396/4
Ambica	262/8
Arun	223/12
Arvind	1225
Asok	210
Bharatkhand	23/10
Bombay Dyeing	847/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	199
Calico	628/2
Central India	222/8
Century	230
Colaba	133/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	450
Gokak	137/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	221/4
Khatau Makanji	06/4
Kohinoor	252/8
Laxmi Cotton	507/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100/10
Morarji	132/8
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	213/12
Raipur	690
Rajnagar	195
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	73/8
Sholapur	322/5
Simplex	73/2
Swadeshi	208/12
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1380
Tata Hydro Ord.	149/6
Tata Power Ord.	1252/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electric	138/2
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram.	120/5
Surat Electrics	173/12
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	309/6
Associated Cements	117
Belapur	174/6
Bombay Burma New	154/6
Bombay Burma Old	447/8
Bombay Steam	213/2
Bombay Telephone	79
Br B. Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	9/9
Indian Bleaching	121/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	28
Mysore Sugar	28/4
Port Canning	69
Premier Construction	61
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/1
Shivrajpur	40/4
Tata Oil	41/4
Tata Steel Ordy.	255/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1145
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/12
Howrah	54/14
Hukumchand	/
Kamarhatty	506
Kankanarrah	387
Lawrence	380
Reliance	63/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Wheat	622 cwts.
Linseed	1,421 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	48 cwts.
Gingellyseed	593 cwts.
Groundnuts	23,223 cwts.
Castorseed	58 cwts.
Rice	11,345 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,122 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,577 cwts.
Gram	1,515 cwts.
Joowar	73 cwts.
Bajree	2,959 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,966 cwts.

Mr. Solomon To Visit India

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, ex-Director of the Bombay School of Art, is re-visiting India next month to renew his personal contact with Indian Art. Mr. Solomon is due to arrive in Bombay on February 11 by "Elysia."

MR. JAHAGIRDAR THANKS FRIENDS

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, writes:

Since my appointment, I have been literally flooded with letters and telegrams offering me congratulations. Many of these communications are couched in all too flattering terms and I sincerely wish that I really deserved them.

I am going my best to write to these kind friends individually. But to guard myself against any un-intentional omission or over-sight, I want to convey to all these friends, through your esteemed paper, my very heartfelt thanks and acknowledgements. I assure them that it will be my constant and earnest endeavour to come up to their expectations and to be worthy of their good wishes.

UNIVERSALISATION AND EXPANSION

Two Outstanding Features Of Work Of I. L. O. In 1938

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Increasing universalization and expanding activities, despite the challenge of the economic crisis and recurring threats of war, are the two outstanding features of the work of the International Labour Organisation during 1938.

The year was marked by the resignation of Mr. Harold Butler from the Directorship and the appointment in this stead of Mr John Winant. The appointment of Mr. Winant, who has played an important role in his country, as Governor of the State of New Hampshire and later as Chairman of the Social Security Board, emphasises to the whole world the active participation of the United States in the Organisation. This collaboration, moreover, has been common for all parts of the American Continent. As industry develops throughout the world, the urgent character of industrial and social problems is felt more and more in extra-European countries. It was emphatically demonstrated in a unanimous resolution of the I. L. Conference, which has led to the calling for November 1939 of a Second Regional Conference of countries of America, similar to the one held at Santiago de Chile in 1936, which proved so useful. This Second American Labour Conference is to be held at Hawana on the invitation of the Government of Cuba.

DIRECTOR BUTLER'S TOUR.

The visit to India, Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies of Director Butler, which evoked considerable public attention, served to intensify the interest of Asiatic countries in the ILO. In response to the invitation of the British Government the Governing Body of the I.L.O. met last October in London. The warm welcome which its members received everywhere in Great Britain, the willing and active participation alike of the British Government, employers and workers, and the unanimously favourable comments in the Press of all political tendencies, enhanced the importance of this proof of the attachment of the world's oldest industrial country, and one of its greatest, to the International Labour Organisation. At the present time a delegation of the Governing Body is visiting South Africa on the invitation of the Government of the Union to report on indigenous labour conditions.

STATISTICS ON HOURS AND WAGES.

The 1938 Session of the I. L. Conference, under the presidency of the Brazilian Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, had a total attendance practically the same as that of the 1937 Session, which was the greatest in point of numbers up to that date. The Conference was mainly of a preparatory nature, leaving it to the 25th Session to be held in 1939 to take definite decisions on: technical and vocational education and apprenticeship; the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; and the recruiting, placing and working conditions (equality of treatment) of migrant workers. The only problem which could be dealt with under the single discussion procedure referred to statistics, and a Convention on the subject was adopted under the most favourable conditions. This Convention aims at making statistics in various countries on hours of work and wages more easily comparable. The discussions on the problem of hours of work, in a new form, were of a preliminary character only, and will be continued at the 1939 Session of the Conference in connection with the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices, and in coal mines; and also with regard to the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers and their assistants engaged in road transport.

The progress in respect of ratifications of I. L. Conventions was satisfactory; during the year, 70 ratifications were registered, as against 35 in 1937 and 53 in 1936; not since 1933 has there been a greater number of ratifications.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

The first session of the new Permanent Agricultural Committee, which is a real international parliament of the agricultural world, and which will aid the I.L.O. in its efforts to solve the social problems in agriculture, was held at Geneva in February 1938. It was noteworthy for the attendance of qualified experts, not only from Europe, but also from Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Mexico and the United States. The problems of hours of work, wage-fixing and other conditions of work, which are of vital importance for agricultural wage-earners, were dealt with in a sympathetic manner, which showed the general desire to better the conditions of agricultural workers so far as economic conditions may allow. In March 1938 a Conference at Geneva of Experts on the development of Migration for Settlement brought emigration and immigration countries into closer contact for the first time. It revealed new possibilities for migration movements, and contributed to the better understanding of all sides of the problem by certain countries chiefly concerned.

The coal-mining industry was the subject during the year of two other most useful meetings: a Technical-Tripartite Meeting on the Reduction of Hours of Work in Coal Mines, and a Conference of Experts on Accident Risks in Coal Mines, which drew up the basis of a model safety code aimed at decreasing the risks of such accidents.—A. P.

FASCIST GOVERNMENT IS NOT ALL ITALY

(Continued from page 6.)

teers, to take our place in the Argonne trenches at the side of our French brothers. The Garibaldi blood was shed. Bruno and Constante Garibaldi fell before the enemy, on French soil. In 1915, I went back to Italy, and together with Benito Mussolini and Cesare Battisti led an active propaganda campaign to get my Fatherland to side with France and England. The Italian people know what the War cost them. They accepted to join the fray, because their civilisation and aspirations are like into the ideal which leads the warriors who are fighting from the North Sea to the Vosges.

Djibouti Must Remain French

Those Italians who are conscious of their history claim neither Savoy, Nice or Corsica. No more do they claim Tunisia. Suez and Djibouti. Commercial agreements have been existent untill now, perhaps experts could find a way of bettering them. My fellow-countrymen living in Tunisia have not yet the same free-trading rights as the French. And yet these Italians have done much to contribute to the prosperity of Tunisia. The Suez Canal is turned to account by a rich international society. My most eager compatriots would be satisfied if some Italians could be members of the board of this Society. That also is but a question of commercial agreement.

To become French, Djibouti cost many efforts and much blood. Djibouti must remain French. The railroad which joins it to Addis-Ababa is of great economic importance to us. We are giving this railroad an unexpected development. We Italians would be glad to collaborate still more than we do with the French Society. This implies a third commercial agreement.

As a conscious patriot, it was my duty to explain publicly that of the unhinged Fascist agitation and the inadmissible renunciation of the Franco-Italian agreements, only three commercial discussions, useful for the development and prosperity of my country, should remain. These discussions can in no way damage the progress and reputation of France and Great Britain. The "claims" of the Italian people are limited to them.

All my life through, I have sought to forward the real concerns of my Fatherland. I feel certain that a loyal and brotherly understanding with France and England is the surest guarantee of European Peace.

I shall fight with all my strength to keep my country out of a fratricidal struggle which the Fascist Government does not seem to think impossible. France-Italy Latin sisters, you would lose all in such a struggle and what you lose would only profit whose who are launching the Fascist Government into a foreign policy which is as opposed to Italian tradition, as it is fateful to the concerns and greatness of my country.

I shall close with my grandfather's sentence: ....."Italian watchfulness should exert itself on the Brennin Borderline".

(Copyright: Opera Mundi Paris)

SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOL

Jan Kubiciki, a citizen of Lodz in Poland and chemist by profession has after six years of scientific research succeeded in discovering a substitute for wool. This synthetic wool has all the characteristics and properties of real wool and it is made from the wastes of slaughtered animals. The new substitute has been named "Welnolitem" and has been patented in Poland and abroad. In his search for textile substitutes Kubiciki has succeeded in making yarn from branches of pine trees which he has named "Lechillan" and this yarn provides excellent substitute for yarn from coconut and jute fibres. The use of Kubiciki's substitutes by textile industries in Poland have proved successful and thanks to these substitutes it has been made possible to standardise Polish yarns.—A. P.

FIFTY YEARS OF SURAT SARVAJANIK SOCIETY

Imposing Silver Jubilee Celebrations

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT (By Mail).

The late Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah, founder of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee from the 16th to the 24th of this month, in which, generally speaking, people from all over Gujarat and Bdmbay took part with great enthusiasm. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher delivered the inaugural address. The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai unveiled the busts of Mr. Tribhuvandas Malvi and Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, President and Chairman of the Society respectively in its early stages and gave some home truths to the students.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta presided over the Society's Girls' High School gathering situated in the heart of the city, on the morning of the 18th. She spoke on the importance of female education and on the possibility of a Unitary University for Surat in the future. Mr. P. B. Adwani, Director of Industries, Bombay, presided over the gathering of the Society's Drawing and Design Class and Industrial School on the 19th. He sympathetically surveyed the problem of industrial education for the children of Surat artisans and declared open the Exhibition organized by the institution.

Mr. Jivanlal Diwan of the Proprietary High School of Ahmedabad, presiding over a great gathering at the Society's Haripura School on the 20th, spoke on educational institutions in Gujarat, on their resources and on a University for Gujarat. Acharya Anandshanker Dhruva surveyed the history of English education in India on the 21st when he spoke as chief guest at the gathering of the Society's Jain High School.

SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL

The last three days of the Society's Silver Jubilee Celebrations were set apart for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Sarvajanik High School which Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Snah had established in 1888. The people of Surat and the District vied with one another in their desire to participate actively. The 22nd was a Parents' Day, when some of the guardians expressed their views as regards education of their wards. Dr. C. J. Ghia presided on that day.

On the 23rd Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta, Solicitor, Bombay, and one of the distinguished students of the School addressed the students of the School and the august gathering in the Gopipura Middle School compound. He also distributed prizes to the students and unveiled the oil paintings of Messrs. D. D. Commodore and S. D. Patel, two retired teachers of the School. On that very morning about 1,500 students and teachers marched in the city and went to the house of late Mr. C. G. Shah, the founder, to pay him their respectful homage.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi made an excellent speech, full of humour and fervour at the same time, when he presided on the 24th morning over the Golden Jubilee function of the School, of which he is an old boy and brought to a conclusion the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Society.

There were prize distributions in all the institutions, excellent songs and theatricals by pupils and garden parties and refreshments or dinners. The Sarvajanik Society of Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah to-day is a veritable banyan tree. It manages thirteen institutions in Surat and the District including the Sarvajanik High School and the M. T. B. College. All these were gracefully illuminated on the 16th, 17th and 24th. Altogether the celebrations were a great success.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1939-40

J. S. Aiman, Hon. Secretary, Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee 5, Russel Street, Calcutta, has made an announcement regarding the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1939-40.

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1939-40. This Scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of Sir Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of good-will towards India. The Scholarship is of the value of 2,000 dollars (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work (ordinarily masters' degree)

The Scholarship is to be awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recommendations of a Committee of Selection. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. As. in India is the Secretary of this Committee. In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for sciences.

The applicants should be the holders of a first class M.A., M.Sc., or an Honours' degree.

Graduate students at Toronto are available.

Opportunities for post-graduate work in the following subjects: Greek, Latin, Semitics, English History, Political Science and Economics, Law, Philosophy, Psychology, Educational Theory, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Biology, Botany, Anatomy, Bio-Chemistry, Zymology, Physiology, Food Chemistry, Pathology and Bacteriology, Pathological Chemistry, Chemistry Geology and Palaeontology, Minerology, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Physiological Hygiene, Epidemiology and Biometrics, Anthropology, Pharmacology, Agriculture.

The applications for scholarship should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than the 15th February, 1939, on prescribed form in triplicate which can be had for four annas from the Secretary. The copies of the testimonials must be submitted on papers specially provided with the applications.

A KANARESE DRAMA

A Kanarese drama entitled "Kurukshetra" will be staged in aid of the Kannada Sangeetha Sabha by the amateurs of the Sabha at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per 'M V Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

POISONS IN HUMAN ORGANISM

Polish Savant Discovers Antidote

According to the reports in Warsaw newspapers, a Polish savant, Kazimierz Strzyzowski, professor in the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, has discovered a specific for the neutralisation of the murderous effects of poisons in human organism. The specific is declared to be effective to counteract arsenic, sublimate and metal poisons which are generally made use of by attempted murders.

Prof. Strzyzowski as chemist attempted since long to discover antidotes against the above mentioned poisons and in the beginning of his career as apothecary, by chance he thought of making use of the properties of hydrogen sulphur for the antidote. This gas with an unpleasant smell is, however, harmless for human beings and has often been made use of as medicine, being present in natural mineral waters. After years of experiments, the professor has at last been able to make a solution which can successfully counteract the effects of arsenic and metalic poisons with hydrogen sulphur as the base.

In order to try the effects of his antidote, the professor made the experiments secretly upon himself and when he found out that it was quite successful, he gave public demonstrations of the same during his lectures.—A. P.

Unveiling Of Portrait

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT (By Mail).

Shri Vithaldas Thakordas Hindu Gurukul, an educational institution for co-ordinating Indian and Western culture with Hindu religion, which has been founded from a donation of 5 lacs of rupees by the late Sheth Vithaldas Choksi, was "en-fete" on the 21st inst., owing to the unveiling of the portrait of its illustrious donor.

Dr. A. B. Dhruva, who unveiled the portrait, said that religion was a great cultural factor in human life and education and that such institutions as the Gurukul were useful for the purpose.

The Principal read a short report and Sheth M. S. Khandwala and Sheth M. K. Choksi, a trustee of the fund, spoke eulogizing the multifarious charities of the donor.

Improved Demand For New Cotton Crop Months

ENACTMENT OF FARM LEGISLATION LIKELY TO BE DELAYED

Operators Watch International Developments

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The strength of Liverpool had a contributory influence on the steadiness on the Chicago grain market, where, however, the turnover was very small with general disposition to await developments in the international situation, while moderation of Bombay and Liverpool selling, cheered the New York cotton market. There was improved demand for new crops owing to lessening of fears of the enactment of farm Legislation in time to affect the 1939 crop.

The market opened steady the easiness of cables being offset by steadier stock market and with Commission House liquidation light and Brazilian hedge selling soon absorbed the market advanced. Near months kept steady on trade buying with contracts supplied by liquidation. The chief feature was the sharp narrowing of forward discounts causing more active exchanging.

At the opening March was quoted unchange at 8.37 and declined to 8.36 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and March advanced to 8.40 which was the highest level. The market was under the impression that present differences between near and distant deliveries were sufficiently wide and they transferred purchases to distant months at the Farm Bill was likely to be delayed with the result that distant months advanced. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.98c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was steady and closed unchanged to 2 points up. Spot cotton prices closed unchaned at 8.61c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a declined of 4 points with March quoted at 4.76. There was liquidation of nears and Bombay straddle profittaking. The offtake was poor. Sentiment was affected by European developments and Washington uncertainties. Later the market advanced slightly on American straddle buying and trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.10d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 5 to 14 points. Uppers futures declined 1 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and Sakels futures declined 4 to 11 points while Ashmouni futures closed 19 to 9 points down.

FARM LEGISLATION.

"Some encouragement has been derived from expectations of improving business, especially in the first half of the year. Recent sales of cotton goods have been unexpectedly large, reducing mill stocks to about half the carry-over at the previous year end. Cotton manufacturers are in a favourable condition to respond to any definite improvement in cloth sales and are now attempting to anticipate their future spot requirements. The broader inquiry in some Southern market emphasises the difficulty of locating the grades which are wanted.

The convening of Congress has called attention again to the possibilities of new farm legislation. Various bills have been introduced, but the crystalisation of Congressional sentiment, either in favour of the retention of the essentials of the present control programme or in favour of the domestic allotment plan, is still problematical. The President's annual message to-day failed to outline any specific in the Farm Bill, it merely alluded to the necessity of perfecting the farm programme to protect farmers' income and consumers' purchasing power from the alternate risks of crop gluts or shortages. President Roosevelt also pointed out that any drastic reduction in spending would mean a curtailment of agricultural benefit payments.

15-1/2 CENT. PRICE.

Senator Smith, the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, wants the committee to consider his proposal to scrap all cotton production control and to fix a price of 15-1/2 cents per pound for the cotton consumed at home in an attempt to regain world markets. He favours taking 10,000,000 of the loan stocks and selling them in world markets. Others, however, assert that the Government actually has no title to the loan cotton and that it must pay 15 cents per pound to obtain the title to the 1,600,000 bales of old loan cotton from earlier crops when the notes mature at the end of July. The Administration is understood to regard the recent favourable cotton referendum as a mandate for the retention of the present cotton plan."—M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (2-53 p.m.) ..... 8.40+03
N. Y. March Lowest (10-24 a.m.) ..... 8.36—01
Liverpool March Highest 4.78-02
Liverpool March Lowest ..... 4.74—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Near months held in check owing to the tenders being larger than expected. New crop months affected favourably by prevailing opinion being that political situation is more favourable.

Liverpool.—Scarcity of contracts obvious when America and Bombay bought. Bullish.

New York.—March liquidation, foreign and local selling in distant months absorbed by trade.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

(1) "Speculative selling near months against purchase October cotton in New York considering difference wide enough European outlook is better."

(2) "Disposition of old crop longs transfer to new crops due to possibility delay legislation till too late prevent continuance of loan policy balance of the season."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 28.

March	8.40
May	8.10
July	7.81
October	7.42
December	7.40
January	7.41
Middling Spot	9.00
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 28.

March	8.53
May	8.22
July	7.94
Middling Spot	8.63

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 28.

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

March	—
May	Closed
July	—

NOON CALL.

March	—
May	Closed
July	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Export to The Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

January	4.76
February	4.76
March	4.76
April	4.74
May	4.73
June	4.68
July	4.63
August	4.57
September	4.52
October	4.47
November	4.47
December	4.48
January	4.49
Middling Spot	5.12
	10.12 a.m. Quotations.
March	4.77
May	4.74

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 28.

T. T. London on:—	
Nek York	4.67.65
Paris	176.97
Berlin	11.65
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.71
Amsterdam	8.72
Brussels	27.65-3/4
Milan	88.85
Berne	20.71-3/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF., 10.16.3 Jan. Nominal
Linseed Calcutta London CIF., 12.12.6 Jan. Sellers
Linseed Bombay London CIF., 13.0.0 Jan. Sellers
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF., 12.2.6 Jan/Feb. Sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF., 11.1.3 January-February sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 27.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1937/8	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters, ...	7,536	232	11,107	229
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding liners)	3,817	262	3,583	123
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,278	161	3,931	106
Of which to Japan	541	38	219	39
Of which to China	47	10	33	3
Of which to Great Britain	312	27	1,232	21
Of which to Germany	324	25	643	4
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,823	—	3,231
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,288	—	2,626
World's visible supply	—	9,624	—	9,457
Of which to American cotton	—	7,320	—	7,685
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	5,851	464	6,303	208
Receipts at U. P. Ports	3,220	100	6,417	138

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted. U. S. Government certificated stocks are 39,000 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 152/4 on general long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying and some covering which improved prices to Rs. 152/8 and the market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was due to open 1 point up but it opened unchanged at this time prices of Broach April/May advanced to Rs. 153 on scattered buying. Later on Liverpool was 1 point down and market declined to Rs. 152/8 at 5 p.m. market closed as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	152	10 0
Broach J/A		154	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		139	12 0
Oomra May		140	2 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		115	14 0
Bengal May		116	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 28.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	125	122	119	116	
Punjab	125	122	119	116	
Rajputana	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	...
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4 F.	173/77
Punjab 289F.	201/05
Sindh N.T.	193/200

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	89	29,911	20,865
Central India	2,740	141,477	11,182
Barsi and Nagar	529	40,105	49,448
Hyderabad Gaorani		3,805	15,667
Berar	1,355	88,452	108,456
Central Provinces	157	22,789	22,951
Total Oomras	4,870	326,539	228,569
Dholera	173	87,496	18,336
N W Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	101	29,632	2652
Sind Punjab	939	206,565	280,017
Broach	961	15,514	1,705
Coompta and Dharwar		13,947	9,286
Westerns Northerns	206	16,961	2,450
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		1,693	97,814
Egyptian African and Sudan	737	145,191	166,222
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	7,587	847,885	310,715
Arrived by road to 26th January 1939		169,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 26th Jan.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,474	111,937	105,588
Japan and China	3,150	441,559	143,327
Coast Ports	2	16,521	31,296
Up-country by Rail		118,651	157,292
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		46,401	46,992
Total	4,626	735,069	484,495

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 27-1-39	3220000	6417000
Receipts Yesterday 27-1-39	24000	18000
Exports to date 27-1-39	2273000	3923000
Stock at Ports 20-1-39	2866000	3217000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-1-39	3326000	2627000
Stock at Liverpool 20-1-39	1077000	1141000
Visible Supply 20-1-39	7439000	7664000
Quantity in sight 20-1-39	7424000	10878000
Quantity out of sight 20-1-39	5620000	6095000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 27.

SAKEL—	
March	11.94—11.
May	12.11— 4.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.56—19.
April	9.77—14.
June	9.87—10.
October	9.70— 9.
GIZA—	
March	11.86— 4.
May	12.02— 4.
July	12.10— 5.
November	12.20— 1.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.25— 6.
January	6.89— 5.
March	6.73— 5.
May	6.70—14.
Giza No. 2.—	
January	6.85— 5.
March	6.89— 5.
May	6.95— 5.
July	6.99— 4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83— 7.
January	5.70— 1.
March	5.71— 4.
May	5.76— 4.
July	5.81— 4.
October	5.75— 1.
November	5.75— 1.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-8-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 5 points up at 177.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/2. London silver prices was 3/16d down at 19 15/16d. for spot while forward quotation declined 1/8d. to 19 11/16d. There was little speculative selling along with general selling. Support was poor. Later India bought at 1/16 over fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 52-10-9 and forward is Rs. 52-0-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-6. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready		37	2 0
Maha delivery		37	2 9
Maha Tejimandi		0	1 6
Fagan delivery		37	3 6
Fagan Tejimandi		0	4 3
SILVER			
Ready		52	5 6
Maha delivery		52	4 6
Maha Tejimandi		0	6 6
Fagan delivery		52	2 6
Fagan Tejimandi		1	1 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 28.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 28.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.8.1/2

Gold Exports From Bombay

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bar gold comprising of two consignments collectively valued at Rs. 4,93,926, and booked for London was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, January 28

The total exports of gold from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amount to Rs. 3,17,58,18,080.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 27.

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£212 15 0

Bombay Metals

London Market—

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/5
Standard copper 3 months	£42/10
Electrolytic copper	£48/5
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48/12

Tone:—Irregular.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 27.

February	£10-5-0.
March	£10-6-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 12 0
Highest	27 14 0
Lowest	27 11 6
Closing	27 14 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	27 15 6
Highest	28 1 0
Lowest	27 13 6
Closing	27 13 9
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 1 6
Highest	29 3 0
Lowest	28 15 6
Closing	28 15 9
Cottonseed Jan.—	
Opening	22 6 0
Highest	22 10 0
Lowest	22 8 0
Closing	22 8 0
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	21 9 9
Highest	21 11 0
Lowest	21 9 0
Closing	21 11 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

March	57 3/4d.
May	58 1/8d.
March New	54 5/8d.
May New	55 1/8d.
July New	56 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 27.

May	dol 0.69 5/8
July	dol 0.69 3/4.
September	dol 0.70 1/2.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 27.

March	1.81.
May	1.89.
July	1.92.
September	1.96.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-10-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-12-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-14-6.
Kesar Rs. 15-6-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-5-0.
Java Spot F 6.00.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 27.

March ..... 6s. 2 3/4d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent 1963/65 97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 117/8
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/55 115
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 180
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 96-14 for current settlement, to closed at Rs. 96/10. Next settlement quoted at Re. 0/2/9 lower. Trend quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.67.50 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 28th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 11/32 28th inst.
Java/London 8.68 28th inst.
London/Paris 177.01 27th inst.
London/Belgium 27.65 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.71 1/2 27th inst.
London/Berlin 11.64 3/4 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 27th inst.
London/New York 4.67.53 27th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.70 1/2 27th inst.
London/Italy 88.85 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-8 26th inst.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 27.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106
3 per cent 1949/52	95 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	96 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	106 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	41/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23 Feb. Sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/10-1/2 May/Aug. Sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-3/4 Sellers

LONDON SPELTER.

London, Jan. 28.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B. Closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. 21/10-1/2 Jan/Feb. Sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo Unquoted
Wheat South Australian. 24/3 Jan. Sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged

Another Slump In Steel Shares

PANICKY FEELING WITH EXTENSIVE SELLING

Cotton Mill Shares Easy And Cement Steady

BOMBAY: JAN. 28.

Rude shocks, one after the other, seems to be the order for Bulls on the local Stock Exchange and we have to report another slump in Tata Steel shares to-day.

To-day's drop in prices was influenced by the reduction of Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10 in some Steel products by Tata Steel Co., and the market was not prepared for the sudden reduction as deliveries of sheets and other products are gradually extended to distant months.

It is true that British manufacturers expected some increase in demand after reduction of prices, but latest report indicates the hopes were not realised. However, in view of the present political uncertainty, one cannot look for continuous business when confidence is impaired.

Yesterday the Wall Street market, after the recent break reacted slightly partly due to cession of selling and to short covering. But cautious attitude is adopted by operators who are keenly awaiting Herr Hitler's speech which is due on Monday.

Over and above these political uncertainties, the local market has to face Central Budgets which is feared to contain some proposals for increased taxation while Provincial Budgets are believed to introduce Sale's Tax.

Thus in these days of Great nervousness when Bulls are suffering heavy losses, naturally there can be little investment support. Those sections which enjoyed larger volume of speculative business have suffered the most.

In response to a rise of dol. 1 5/8 in U. S. Steel shares and dol. 1 1/4 in Anaconda copper shares, the local market opened steady with Tata steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,242|- against last closing at Rs. 1,217|-. At the outset there was scattered buying and a small rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,247|- was reached but this proved to be the highest level for the day and then prices declined sharply to Rs. 1,170|-. The market steadied at this low level.

The decline in steel shares had sympathetic effect in other sections and cotton mill shares after firm opening quietened down. Associated Cement shares were strong at the opening at Rs. 121|- but later on met with increased selling pressure and declined to Rs. 118|8.

During the last ten minutes the market became panicky with extensive heavy selling believed to be of some strong parties. The decline being sharp, the market was nervous and Tata Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 1,145 and ordinary shares declined to Rs. 256. Even cotton mill shares dropped and Bombay Dyeing shares closed to Rs. 850. Associated Cement shares were at Rs. 117.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 28

100	Ahmd. Advance	416 4
200	BOMBAY DYEING	850 0
100	CENTURY	231 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	223 0
100	COLABA	135 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0-4-9
100	Finlay	110 0
100	GOKAK	136 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	106 8
100	KOHINOOR	253 0
150	Laxmi	507 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	52 4
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	214 8
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	73 8
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	73 8
100	SWADESHI	209 0
100	Swan	105 0
500	Vishnu	1,187 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda 116 0
25-50	Central 32 14
500	Imperial 1540 0
125-500	Imp. Conty. 372 0
50-100	India 147 0
100	Reserve Bank XD110 0
5	Unions 5-14-6

CEMENTS

100	Associated 117 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire 685 0
15-100	Jupiter 13 0
20	Mercantile 52 8
15-100	New India 36 0
200	Oriental 4240 0
10-50	Vulcan 7-3-6

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old 138 2
1000	ANDHRA 1382 8
10	Ajmer 11 14
50	Bombay Tram 120 8
100	Bombay Suburban 145 4
10	Broach 9 12
100	Karachi 190 0
100	Poona 170 10
100	Surat 180 0
100	TATA HYDRO 149 8
1000	TATA POWERS 1255 0

RAILWAYS

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bombay Dyeing (863/12) 870 871 862 847 850
Century (232) 233 234 230 229 230 231
Central India (225/8) 226 227 223 221 223
Kohinoor (256/8) 257 259 258 255 253/8 253
New Great (214) 215 214
Simplex (75/8) 76 74 73/8
Swadeshi (213/8) 215 209
Associated Cement (117/8) 118/8 119/8 120/8 119 118/8 117
Andhra (1383/12) 1385 1390 1382/8
Tram. Ord. (120/4) 120/8
Tata Hydro (148) 148 149/8
Tata Power (1267/8) 1267 1270 1260 1255
T. Steel Dfd. (1217/8) 1242 1250 1232 1205 1180 1200 1172 1150 1157 1145
T. Steel Ord. (269/8) 274 273 274 269 263 265 261 262 256 257 255 256
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/8) 156/12 156 155/8
Bellapur (175/8) 177 176 177 174 175
B. Steam (215) 215 214
B. Burma (455) 457 461 458 453 450 449

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	10
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	82
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	62
American Tel and Tel	151
Western Union Telg.	20 3/4
New York Central	17 1/8
Union Pacific	90
Texas Corp.	43
Amrex Corp.	23 3/8
Harbisson Walker Refr.	24
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	77
6 per cent Denmark 1942	58
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel. and Tel. 1961	106
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	54 7/8
Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	66
General Motors	44 3/8
General Electric	38 3/8
Consolidated Oil	8
Phillips Petroleum	38
Chase National Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
Socony	12 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
Consolidated Mining and S.	50

Turnover one million shares. Market anxiously awaiting Hitler's speech on Monday. Strength immediate from opening gains extended more than three points early afternoon, easier thereafter; gains at near the close fraction two points

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	955 0
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	742 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5-10-0
8sh	Indian Copper	2-1-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 0
10	Shivrajpur	40 8
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,145 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	310 0
10	Air Services	9 4
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	175 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	840 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	214 0
125	B. BURMA	449 0
50	Bombay Centy.	155 0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3 8
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 0
100	In. BLEACHING	122 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	69 0
30	Premier Con.	61 0
15	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	41 4

PREFERENCE

5 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557 8
6 1/2	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,603 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 9
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51 14
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 0

(Capital) Letters indicate Shares on Forward (List.)

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939

Bajaj Accuses Jaipur Durbar

Replying To Govt. Communique, He Charges Them With Breach Of Promise

BARDOLI, January 28.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement in reply to the Jaipur Government Communique of the 24th instant:

"In view of the Communique issued by the Jaipur Government, which has appeared in the newspapers of the 26th inst. and which accuses me of having made false allegations against the State authorities regarding the release of Sikar prisoners, I am giving the following facts in order to let the public judge for themselves.

"During the third week of July and before the announcement of a partial amnesty issued, on behalf of His Highness by the Prime Minister of Jaipur on 24th July, 1938, I had talks with the Maharaja, Sir B. St. John and Mr. Young, in the course of which, I appealed to His Highness to visit Sikar and proclaim a general amnesty. I was clearly given to understand that this would be done. The announcement of the 24th July came, therefore, as a very painful surprise to me and caused deep disappointment to us all.

"Later, I had personal talks with Mr. Young and wired and wrote to him on the subject also on 2/8/38 and 3/8/38 respectively.

EXPEDITE AMNESTY.

"In my letter I said: 'I am receiving numerous communications from the people of Sikar informing me that complete amnesty has not been implemented as yet. My anxiety is increasing and I have therefore, to invite your attention to this very important matter. As things were in your hands, I had strong hopes that amnesty for the remaining persons would not take long in being declared. I have now once again earnestly to request you to exert your utmost influence in obtaining amnesty for the remaining persons immediately.'

I received the following on 6/8/38:—

"Many thanks for your letter and telegram. I am replying tomorrow. Amnesty situation is satisfactory."

NO PROMISED LETTER.

"I never received the promised letter. In the meantime, however, Seth Ghanashyamdas Birla had been interesting himself in the case at my instance and had been talking and corresponding with Mr. Young. On October 12, 1938, he wired to me, "Talked today with Mr. Young on 'phone. Remaining Sikar prisoners will be released to-morrow."

"The remaining nine releases, as is well-known, have not yet taken place, but the public will be able to form an opinion from the above facts whether I am guilty of perversion of truth."—A. P.

WHEN SETH BAJAJ REACHES JAIPUR

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning from Bardoli where he, with Messrs. Hiralalji Shastry and Chiranjilal Misra of Jaipur had discussions with Gandhiji regarding Jaipur affairs.

He leaves for Delhi to-night by the Frontier Mail 'en route' to Jaipur. He will meet his coworkers at Delhi on January 31 and leave for Jaipur on February 1, by 7-55 a.m. reaching his destination at 4-26 p.m. the same day, for defying the ban prohibiting his entry into the state. —United Press.

Motor Cars In India

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Reply To General Motors' Chief

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Member National Planning Committee, has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

Mr. D. E. Gough, the Indian representative in Bombay of the General Motor Traders and Manufacturers, Limited, of London, has issued a statement dated January 1939, in which he invites attention to a report of the Australian Tariff Board which expressed itself as opposed at present to the manufacture of complete motor cars in that Commonwealth.

In the same circular, Mr. Gough invites attention to the scheme for the manufacture of automobiles in India put forward by me and states that most of the conditions which induced the Australian Tariff Board to form its opinion are equally applicable to India and concludes with the view that in India too it is "better to buy than to build".

Mr. Gough does not appear to be aware of the reception given to the Tariff Board Report by the Government and the public of Australia. In tabling the Tariff Board's report in the Australian House of Representatives, the Minister of Customs Mr. White said in October 1938:—

"The Government adheres to the policy of encouraging the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of engines and chassis in Australia. The Government invites prospective manufacturers of engines and chassis, or parts thereof to submit their proposals, with details of the assistance required, not later than March 31, 1939. Consideration will be given to any proposal for complete manufacture.—A.P.

Independence Day In Manchester

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has received another cablegram from Manchester stating that the Indian students and residents there observed Independence Day on January 26 and pledged themselves to support the Congress.—United Press.

Indian Shops Looted & Houses Burnt?

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

ACCORDING TO AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT RECEIVED IN RANGOON, INDIAN-OWNED SHOPS IN KANBALU TOWN IN SHWEBO DISTRICT WERE LOOTED AND INDIAN HOUSES BURNT.

DETAILS ARE LACKING.—A. P.

MANDVI PEOPLE WANT DEMOCRACY

Public Meeting Addressed By Seth Abdulla

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Mandvi was held in Bhidchawk under the auspices of Amjoor Union and was presided by Seth Abdulla Teli, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, who was the guest of day, addressing labourers, said "the real benefit to labourers would come more by a democratic Government than by socialism or any other ism. As an example he cited the instance of the United States of America where there is a minimum wage provision of dollars six per day and unemployment benefit of five dollars daily.

Syed Mohomed Hafiz in an eloquent speech said that Hindus and Mahomedans were not only two arms, two eyes and two feet of a body but they were the very breath outgoing and incoming of human life.

Seth Abdulla, in his concluding speech claimed that the great prophet Mohomed's grandson was the first satyagrahi in the whole world. With his 22 followers including a child 6 months he remained without food or water for three days in Imam Hussein's fight for truth and against tyranny of Yazid. You cannot call yourself true Muslims unless you follow him.

COL. GIBSON'S VISIT TO BHUJ

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 29.

Col. Gibson, Resident Rajkot has come to Bhuj to-day. It is presumed that he has come to advise the Maharao. His advice is said to be 'repression' but Maharao is unwilling to resort to it.

Col. Gibson is said to be visiting other States in the Western Agency also.

A parade of State forces in the streets is meant, it is said, to terrify people while some others say it is only the weekly parade.

Attacks On Demonstrators Condemned

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 29.

Another meeting took place in honour of the Parishad Day which was presided over by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. Dastardly attacks on citizens and prabhat pheris were condemned. Mr. Mulraj said they could cry 'Jai' to Maharao only if his rule became an instrument of happiness to people.

Sensational Burma Arrests

Ex-Royal Family Member Labour Leader & Editor Involved

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

Thakin Htelk Tin Kedaw Gye, an important member of the ex-Burmese Royal family and a prominent leader of the Dobama Asiavene (Burma for Burmans Association) was arrested by Mr. H. F. Reynolds, Commissioner of Police on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force.

The arrest was a sequel to a raid on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda where the Headquarters of the Party is situated. The raid was carried out with the assistance of four platoons of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

The same morning U. B. Choe, Editor of the Burmese daily "Deedok" and a well-known Burmese leader was also arrested by the Police under the Rangoon (Emergency) Security Act. Mr. Sudhia Pramanik, Bengal Labour Leader, was arrested on his arrival from Calcutta under the Rangoon (Emergency) Security Act. All the three are now in custody and will be produced before a Magistrate in the course of the next week.—United Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN JAPAN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

A message has been received here at the A.I.C.C. Office from Kobe, that the Indian National Committee of Japan celebrated the Independence Day.

Three hundred residents representing all sections of Indian residents in Japan participated in the celebrations which included a flag salutation ceremony and a public meeting at which the Independence pledge was taken and resolutions passed congratulating the Indian National Congress on the success of the Congress Governments, congratulating the States people in their fight against their rulers and condemning the proposed scheme of Federation.—United Press.

Curfew Order In Gaya Extended

PATNA, Jan. 29.

The Curfew Order which has been promulgated in Gaya as a sequel to the rioting which broke out there on January 26, has now been extended by a period of eight days. Otherwise Gaya has returned to normal.

Those arrested last night under the order were released this morning.

A general round up of suspicious characters, however, continues and precautions against any further incidence of the trouble are being taken.—A.P.

Anti-Federation Satyagraha

Ranga's Appeal To Peoples' Organisations

ROTTEN STATE OF EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MUST BE ENDED

BEZWADA, Jan. 28.

"LET THE CONGRESS INAUGURATE AN ANTI-FEDERATION SATYAGRAHA AT THE END OF 1939 OR THE BEGINNING OF 1940", DECLARED MR. N. G. RANGA, M. L. A. (CENTRAL), GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA IN THE COURSE OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE ANDHRA PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE HELD TO-DAY HERE.

Mr. Ranga continued:

"I venture to say that the recent students strikes have opened the eyes of many a public man to the rotten state of the educational environment of our students."

He added:

"In short is not our present day class of 'Gurus' only an apology for it and has its face turned against the life giving sunshine of creative thought and constructive efforts?"

He concluded:

"Every other subject race looks to India for adequate leadership. Our Satyagraha Technique and mass strength, entitle us to lead the way by inaugurating a vast and united anti-federation struggle on all fronts both constitutional and Satyagraha during the next year or two.

"Will the Congress devise and follow some Satyagraha as an effective means to force the hands of the British and break this slave Act? The answer lies in the hands of the peoples' organisations."—United Press.

LIBRARIES AS MEANS OF MASS EDUCATION

Baroda Movement Reaches 82 Per Cent Of Population

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The annual report of the State Library department for the year 1937-38 has been just published. The Central Library in Baroda city, had 6.796 regular readers on its registers, in addition to the stream of readers who daily visited its reference and newspapers' room. The number of books read amounted to 1.28,958. Out of these only 28,468 were in English, 58,450 were in Gujarati and 38,772 in Marathi. The average number of books lent out on any one day was over 500.

The interest and curiosity which it aroused in the minds of visitors to Baroda may be gauged from the long list of distinguished visitors who visited the institution.

The organisation of village libraries comprising 4 districts, 42 towns, 1150 villages, 16 ladies' and 11 children's libraries and 281 reading rooms is a most comprehensive means of mass education, serving as a complement of compulsory primary education.

The method of financing these libraries is pivoted on the conception of self-help and grants from Government and district local boards are given to people only to the extent to which the people contribute. During 1937-38 Government contributed Rs. 49.598 to the village libraries and spent Rs. 52,565 on library department. The district local boards contributed Rs. 46,801 and the people collected Rs. 46,598. The total expenditure on libraries was thus in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 lakhs. The service of these libraries reaches 82.09 per cent. of the total population.

Baroda Incidents Deplored

Mr. S. S. Khansalkar, President Congress Committee, Savantwadi, writes:—

We have painfully read in the papers about the rowdyism displayed by some of the Maharastrians of Baroda on the occasion of the reception to Sardar Patel.

I, on behalf of my Committee, take this opportunity to condemn provincialism which has been brought in the State's People's movement. We have every sympathy for the activities carried by the Praja Mandal to strengthen the people's movement in Baroda.

Baroda Affairs

Mr. Nilkant Y. Shivanekar of Surat has addressed the following letter to the President, Baroda Raja Praja Mandal.

I was shocked to read the news regarding the grave situation that is created between the Deccanis and the Gujaratis at Baroda during the last four days. Such a spirit never existed before and in these days at least, when we are trying to bring about union between the Hindus and the Muslims, it is degrading on the part of Hindus to have this sort of split.

I being a Deccani, a Baroda State subject and a member of the Praja Mandal, request all the Maharastrians to put an end to all these sorts of differences and to make it a point not to show such spirit under any circumstances hereafter.

Dohad Delegates For Tripuri

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

(From Our Correspondent)

The following seven members have been elected unopposed as members of Dohad-Freelandgunj City Congress Committee.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Mr. Sukhdeo Trivedi, Mr. Harilal Shah, Mr. Dahyabhai Naik, Mr. Navalkishore Parikh, Mr. Chhotalal Desai and Mr. Hasanali Millwalla.

The majority belongs to the Congress Socialist Party.

DISCIPLINE BY ROD NO MORE

Mrs. Hansa Mehta On Ideals Of True Education

The need for inculcating ideals of discipline into the minds of students by the school authorities was emphasised by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the Parliamentary Secretary for Education to the Premier of Bombay, while speaking on the occasion of the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Chikitaska Samooha Schools, over which she presided on Saturday.

Paying a tribute to the administration of the school and the high educational standard it maintained and speaking on the need for discipline, Mrs Hansa Mehta said that the days of enforcing discipline by the rod were gone, in these days of non-violence.

For some time the newspapers were full of students' troubles. She thought the fault lay with the school authorities for the state of affairs, for they were not inculcating a proper sense of discipline in their students. Students, of course could resort to strike, as one should have liberty of action, in a proper cause, and such a strike action should be carried out in a disciplined manner. The importance of discipline in a country's cause was borne out by history.

IDEAL SCHOOLS

Speaking on the ideal of vocational education, the honoured guest said that Government was very particular of purging the mercenary aspect of secondary schools, for the ideal of true education was primarily cultural and secondarily, equipping of the student for life. So, the ideal of schools should not be merely to encourage passing a particular examination which would serve as a hall-mark for service.

Principal V. R. Nerurkar of the Samooha Schools, in the course of his welcome address and report, said that he understood that the school had been listed as an A-Grade School by the educational authorities, for which they were grateful.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta distributed the prizes to the boys and girls of the school.

An interesting variety programme was gone through by the students of the School on the occasion.

After thanks to the Chair, the function terminated with 'Vande-Mataram'

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

THE HAND OF POWER

INSPECTOR WADE

WITH MY DEATH RAY GUN, MY HAND IS THE HAND OF POWER, MR. SHINN!
WHAT'S THE ANGLE? WHERE DO ME AN' HALE FIT IN?
GOLD SHIPMENTS ON TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.... I HAVE THE BRAINS, YOU HAVE THE MECHANICAL SKILL TO OPEN THE SHIP'S VAULT. AND HALE----
YEAH! I'M THE SEA-CAPTAIN WHO'S GONNA COMMAND TH' SHIP THAT CARRIES TH' GOLD OFF! AN' FOR THAT I ONLY GET A MEASLY TENTH!
I'M SERVIN' NOTICE NOW, ME BUCKOS! I KIN HANDLE THIS, MYSELF!-AND UNLESS I GET A BIGGER CUT, I'M GOIN' TO!
10-28
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